INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 287— BOMBAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individual to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ASIATIC LABOUR CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

T. U. CONGRESS SPLIT.

Pt. Jawaharlal's Statement.

SECEDERS' "STRANGE CONDUCT."

Appeal To Avoid "Mutual Recrimination."

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement to the Press regarding the Nagpur session of the All-India Trade Union Congress over which he presided.

"Unlike the National Congress, the Trade Union Congress elects its President for the year at the conclusion of its annual session. The President so elected presides at the next annual session. I was elected President last year at Jharia and my Presidentship terminated at Nagpur where Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was elected for the next year. I was a new-comer to the Labour movement and it has been a great privilege for me to come into contact with its leaders and rank and file. Specially do I value having met and worked with the real workers who are gradually coming to the front as Trade Unionism develops. Although as subsequent events have shown, the Indian Labour movement is showing signs of cleavage, it was my honour and privilege to have the co-operation of both sections and I am very grateful to all my colleagues for it. I am particularly grateful to Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Trade Union Congress during the past year, for their uniform courtesy and co-operation."

MODERATE LEADERS' "HASTY ACTION."

I had hoped in my presidential address that the threatened split would not occur, but even before I had the chance of delivering this address, the cleavage developed and widened as a result of the decisions of the Executive Council which met before the open session. I deeply regret that this should have been so, for I realise that our Labour movement can ill-afford disunity. But perhaps a split at this stage was inevitable. I have no doubt that experience and force of circumsances will bring the two wings together again so that even though they may differ, they may act together whenever occasion demands it. But although the split was likely in any event, there is no doubt that many people actively worked for it and forced the issue. On the one side there was the youthful enthusiasm of some members of the Left wing who wanted to go ahead regardless of the consequences. On the other side, there was a deliberate attempt to push them on so as to widen the breach and thus get additional reasons for seceding. The seceders did not take part in the open session of the Congress on the ground that the resolutions passed in the Executive Council were bound to be passed in the Congress. They need not have been so hasty in their conclusions or precipitate in their action. It was easy enough for them to withdraw after the Congress had finally decided one way or the other. As a matter of fact subsequent events have showed that had they attended the Congress, the final decisions migh well have been different. Even in their absence one of the resolutions to which they had taken strongest objection, Pan-Pacific affiliation was postponed to the next year.

VOTING STRENGTH.

Credentials were accepted at the Congress on behalf of 51 Unions representing 1,89,436 organised workers. According to the Constitution, voting takes place by Unions, and each delegate represents 200 members of a Union. There was thus a total voting strength of 938. One union with a membership of 1,000 was ultimately not represented. This reduced the voting strength to 933. The seceders from the Congress represented thirty unions with a membership of 96,639 and a voting strength of 478. Those that attended the Congress represented twenty Unions with a membership of 91,797 and a voting strength of 455. Thus it will be seen that the seceders had a majority and could, if they so chose, have voted down any and every resolution. But they preferred to keep away.

STRANGE CONDUCT.

In the Executive Council, the only resolution that was properly voted upon was one on the Whitley Commission boycott. This boycott was passed after a prolonged debate by a small majority of 4 votes in a House of one hundred. After that it appeared to be the object of some members to vote for resolutions with which they themselves thoroughly disagreed merely to put the other party in the wrong. Many of the seceders actually voted the resolutions which they protest against in their subsequent statement. This was a strange conduct and regrettable enough. Equally strange and regrettable was the conduct of some other members who having taken up a brave and even defiant attitude in regard to certain resolutions, later thought that discretion was the better part of valour and quietly withdrew from the Congress and joined the seceders. I regret the split. But far more I regret the manner in which it was brought about. I have no doubt that sooner or later, the real workers of both the wings will join hands. The trouble comes from those who change colour in the course of an afternoon. I am glad to see that the new President of the Trade Union Congress, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, is already trying to bridge the gulf. If I may suggest it, it might be worth the while to hold a meeting of the full Executive Council sometime during the National Week in Lahore to discuss the methods of the future work and common lines of action. One thing, I would beg of all colleagues in the Labour movement and that is to avoid mutual recrimination.—Free Press.

EUROPEANS IN SOUTH INDIA.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

Col. Crawford left for Bombay last night.

Interviewed, the Colonel said that throughout his tour of Southern India he found Europeans taking keen interest in the work of the Association and in the present political situation. At all the meetings addressed by him the action of the Council of the Association in sending the cable to the Secretary of State was warmly supported as also the attitude of the Association in trying to help Indians in all constitutional ways.

The Madras Branch, the Colonel added, had given valuable lead to the Association throughout India by bringing Indians and Europeans into closer touch through public meetings—A. P.

BRITISH STEAMER'S SAD FATE.

—:o:—

Runs Ashore On Garden Island.

11 CREW DROWNED.

Heavy Surf Hampers Rescue Work.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Pago Pago (Samoa).—"Going fast" signal from a British steamer 'Norwich City' on 30th November, ashore on Garden Island eighty miles south-west of Honolulu, resulted in a rush of ship to the rescue. At length a wireless message was received from the steamer 'Trongate' that she and another steamer 'Lincoln Ellsworth' sighted the 'Norwich City' on 4th December beached, but that a heavy surf breaking on the reefs surrounding the island hampered the rescuers. Three of the crew have been taken on board the 'Trongate'. Eleven were drowned when the 'Norwich City' struck the rocks. The vessel is probably a total loss.—Reuter.

MIANWALI PRISONER.

—:o:—

Kabul Singh Gives Up Hunger Strike.

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

L. Bodh Raj, M.L.C., it is understood, had an interview with the Home Member in connection with the hunger strike of Sardar Kabul Singh in the Mianwali Jail. The Home Member has assured him that Kabul Singh has given up hunger striks since the last thre days and he is improving. He has further been informed that the Government had never withdrawn the previleges of special class from these prisoners. The prisoners themselves have given it up.—Free Press.

BIHAR JAILS COMMITTEE REPORT.

—:o:—

PATNA, Dec. 4.

The non-official Jail Committee of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council have concluded their labours and submitted their report. It is understood that the Committee conferred with Government members regarding Government proposals. The Committee have recommended the creation of three divisions of prisoners, namely, special, better class and ordinary. They are of the opinion that all political prisoners should be either classed as special division or better division prisoners. They define political prisoner as a person convicted of sedition, promoting class hatred, failure to furnish security required under Section 108 Cr. P. C. or disobedience of order under Section 144 on conscientious or political grounds. They also suggest an improvement in the diet and dress of political prisoners.—A. P.

LABOUR IN ASIATIC COUNTRIES.

—:o:—

Move For Securing Better Conditions.

FIRST WORKERS' CONFERENCE TO MEET IN BOMBAY.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Geneva.—Workmen's organisations in India and Japan are preparing to hold a conference of Asiatic workers next Spring to discuss questions inscribed in the agenda of the Workers' Conference at Geneva in 1930. It has been decided that the First Conference should be held in Bombay or Madras in April 1930 when measures shall be concerted with the aim of securing equal treatment for all workers, improvement in living and working conditions in Asiatic countries and adoption of an international social legislation to combat excessive imperialism and capitalism.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S NEW SHERIFF.

—:o:—

Seth Bande Ali Hajibhai Lalji's Appointment.

It is understood on reliable authority that Seth Bande Ali Hajibhai Lalji has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

SUDDEN RISE IN AMERICAN COTTON PRICES.

President Hoover's Reassuring Statement.

DISPOSITION TOWARDS CURTAILMENT IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW YORK Dec. 3.

To-day's rise in the prices of American cotton was engineered on account of restoration of confidence owing to President Hoover's reassuring statement.

Banking conditions are sound and commodity markets are steady. However, there is a disposition towards curtailment in the textile industry.

AIR MAIL FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

DELIVERY AT KARACHI EXPECTED IN TIME.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The air mail for India involved in the recent mishap arrived by train at Athens at about six this morning and left for Alexandria on board the flying boat. The Imperial Airways consider that there should be no delay in its delivery at Karachi.—Reuter.

THE LINLITHGOW REPORT.

—:o:—

Experts Committee For Bengal.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

A Notification published to-day in the Calcutta Gazette says:—

The Government having accepted the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture appoints the following Committee of experts to examine and report: Mr. W. S. Hopkins, Chairman, Mr. A. E. Porter, Secretary, Mr. D. G. Harris, Consulting Engineer with the Government of India, and Mr. J. G. B. Smith, Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Punjab.—Free Press.

London, Dec. 4.—Lord Craigmyle (Lord Shaw) has replaced Lord Chief Justice Hewart on the Electoral Reform Conference.—Reuter.

TEMPLE-ENTRY CONTROVERSY.

—:o:—

Rival Parties Meet In Conference.

LEGAL ASPECT.

Satisfactory Solution Of Question.

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

It is learnt that an informal Conference was recently held at Mr. M. R. Jayakar's house, Thakurdwar, Bombay, which was attended by the representatives of some of the prominent temple of Bombay on the one side and Dr. Ambedkar representing the "untouchables" on the other. The Conference was not open to the Press. But it is understood that the legal aspect of the temple-entry question was discussed and that the members came to a decision as to the procedure to be adopted to bring about a satisfactory solution of the question without recourse to direct action.—Free Press.

HAJ COMMITTEE REPORT.

—:o:—

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola Interviewed.

POONA, Dec. 4.

Interviewed regarding the work of the Haj Committee, Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola, one of the members, said that the Committee's Report was unanimous despite heated discussion on many points, because in the larger interests of the Community, the minority had given way, trusting the majority.

THE CONFIDENTIAL REPORT.

According to their terms of reference, the Committee had prepared two reports, one which would be published and the other regarding Hedjaz Kamaran which would be confidential. The Committee had, however, requested Government to make the confidential report on Kamaran available for publication, as a good deal of misunderstanding prevailed on subject. He was unable to disclose the exact nature of the Committee's recommendations, but was sure that the recommendations would satisfy the Muslim public.

APPEAL TO GOVT.

Mr. Fazal hoped that the report would be well received and that Government would lose no time in giving effect to their recommendations, so that pilgrims attending the coming Haji Akbar would benefit by them.

Princes And Subjects.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

The Executive of the Punjab Raisti Parja Mandal has strongly protested against His Excellency the Viceroy's announcement that the subjects of the Indian States shall not be represented in the forthcoming Round Table Conference. In the opinion of the Mandal, the Indian Princes cannot truly represent the views of their subjects.—Free Press.

J. Neogy's Appeal Admitted.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Justices Ghose and Pearson admitted the appeal filed on behalf of the Jnanjan Neogi who was sentenced by the Alipore Magistrate to one year's rigorous imprisonment for the speech made on the Deshbandhu Anniversary Day, and the accused was allowed to remain on the same bail as before, giving an undertaking through his Counsel, Mr. Sarat Bose not to make any speech, attend any meeting or write anything in the papers.—Free Press.

Pusa.—Messrs. Hewlett and Carpenter have been elected members of the Governing Body of the Research Council by the Advisory Board.

PARSIS ALL OUT FOR 186.

A Sensational Collapse

EUROPEANS' FINE RECOVERY

Meyer Knocks Up 85.

When the second day's game in the match between the Parsis and Europeans was continued on Wednesday. Vajifdar, the hero of Monday, was held at short leg off the second delivery of the day, and was sent to the pavilion without adding a single run to his score. F. Kapadia was next given l.b.w. when he had made 49, and the total score was 140. B. Kapadia, who showed signs of making a good stand, was the sixth player to be out, Mayer bringing off a beautiful one-handed catch when the score stood at 161. There was then an unexpected collapse and the remaining batsmen were dismissed for an additional 25. The innings thus came to a close when the board read 186. The Parsis thus have a lead of 45 in the first innings.

With a deficit of 45 runs the Europeans entered on their second venture, and had made 24 runs without the loss of any wicket, Mayer 4 and Hudson 15 (both not out) before lunch.

After lunch the Europeans continued to play sound cricket, and hit out merrily whenever occasion arose. Hudson had a narrow escape at 44. But he did not survive long; and Palsetia got through his defence at 51. His was an invaluable quota, and he well deserved the ovation he got. Meyer, who was well on the way to a century, was unlucky not to reach the goal, as he was caught behind the stumps by Bahadur, off Colah. At the tea interval the score was 141 for 2.

After the tea interval Europeans continued to play a sound grme which was further enlivened by Hosie, who was the next man in, by his characteristic dashing game. He survived an appeal for leg-before-wicket and had knocked up 55 remaining unbeaten before the stumps were drawn, and his partner Horton had made 19. The two players who were out after the tea interval were Behrend and Longfield who made 14 and 2 respectively.

THE TEAMS.

EUROPEANS.	PARSIS.
—:o:—	—:o:—
A. L. Hosie (Capt.)	B. E. Kapadia (Capt.)
R. J. O. Meyer,	B. K. Kalapesi,
T. C. Longfield	H. J. Vajifdar,
R. E. H. Hudson	S. Palsetia,
R. H. Hewetson	P. Palia,
L. L. Armitage	N. D. Marshall,
E. H. Cadogan,	S. H. Colah,
J. W. A. Stephenson,	F. K. Nariman,
K. Horton,	S. N. Gandhy.
S. W. Behrend,	F. E. Kapadia,
A. L. Spens.	Purviz Mehta.

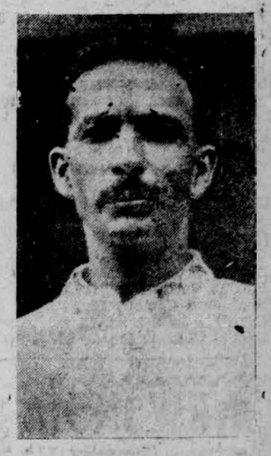
Umpires G. M. Sheikh and V. S. Dongre.

EUROPENS 1st Innings	141
EUROPEANS 2nd Innings	235 (for 4 wkts.,
PARSIS 1st Innings	186

Wednesday's play in the match between the Europeans and Parsis was full of sensations. Dull cricket marked the game for the greater part of the day but toward the latter half it brightened up considerably and there were many interesting moments. With the prospect of a certain victory ahead of them the Parsis suffered a sensational collapse. Vajifdar was dismissed in the firts over of the day after having put up a great stand, and then the Kapadia brothers together carried the score to within a run of the opposing total. At this point F. Kapadia was declared l.b.w. and had to retire. It was indeed bad luck as he had played a fine innings and had just begun to open his shoulders to the bowling. Marshall and B. Kapadia carried their side to victory but then a rot set in and the five remaining wickets fell for the addition of 25 runs.

It was rather extraordinary to see such a strong batting combination fail in such a poor style. The bowling did not seem to possess any terrors, with the exception of Longfield who maintained a good length. But the European fielding was splendid and many runs were saved. The Parsis were eventually able to gain a lead of 45 runs which proved to be none too much.

The Europeans began their inning at half-past-twelve Meyer and Hudson being the opening pair. They began rather shakily and Meyer was dropped at 4. After lunch several changes were made in the Parsi bowling but to no purpose. With dramatic suddeness the game brightened up and the batsmen began to play with refreshing freedom. Meyer being especially prominent.



Bahadur Kapadia, the skipper of the Parsi team.

Seventy runs were scored in about forty minutes and when Hudson got a life at 44 the score continued to mount.

Just when the bowling seemed to have lost its sting Palsetia was brought on again, and with his first ball dismissed Hudson. By a strange coincidence the total score at this stage was 141, the identical number for which the entire side had been disposed of before. Meyer did not survive his colleague long, being held behind the wicket off Colah's bowling. This caused a deal of comment among the critics a part of whom considered that the batsman could not possibly have touched

(Continued on page 7.)

FREE ACCIDEN T INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

STOCKS & SHARES

Small Decline In Mill Shares.

NARROW TRADING.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Cotton mill shares opened steay at a small rise of about Rs. 2/8 above previous closing prices, in response to rise in raw cotton. There was marked absence of business and trading was confined to Jobbers which resulted in a small decline. Hydros and Cements were quiet. Tata Steel shares ruled quiet.

E. D. Sassoon shares were done at As. 5/-. Kasturchand 8/14. Tapti 667/8, 666/4. India Bank 95/8. Imperial Bank 1,317/8, new 325, 322/8. Baroda Bank 76/12. Union Bank 3-4-6. Central Bank 16/10. Ahd. Elec. 133/12, 132/8. Andhra Ordi. 700/-. Tata Power Ordi. 566/4, 563/12. Pref. 1,050/-. Tram Pref. 64/-. Katni Defds. 670/-. Punjab Cement 10/12. Scindia 10/9, 10/12. B. B. Petrol 4/14.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd. 340.
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 160.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 145
Bombay Dyeing (20) 201 713/2.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Central India 457/8.
Century 100, 292/8.
Colaba Land 138/12.
Crescent 100 82/8
Fazulbhoy 250, 510.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord 0-5-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 130
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 6.
Finlay 100 10y 96/4.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180
Gokak 100, 150
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 65 100, 1800.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 10 110.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1150.
Indore Malwa 100 (1,221) 372/8.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y 1800.
Kohinoor 155.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 86-4.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd nil 1470.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1100.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 40.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Models Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 152/8.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 165/.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 318, 305.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 61.
Simplex 130, 40
Sholapur 1000 for xd. 3110.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100 387/8
Tata Mill 25, nil, 20/.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2430.
Western India Spinning 1,000. 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2, 2 xd. 95/8.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 76/12
Central 200 xd. 16-10.
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Bank 1,317/8.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 322/8.
Union 5|11 3-5.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f. 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 3d. xd. 15-12.
Gwalior Cement 83, 90.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Indian Cement 248/12.
Punjab Cement 100, 10/12.
Shahabad Cement 10y. 137-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 15/4.
United Cement 100 6y 66.
Katni Defd. 670.
Katni Ord. 190

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 820.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 114
Central Provinces 87-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 97.
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 88.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 667-3.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 700.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 137/3
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f. xd. 1,207/8.
Tata Power 300 nil. 562/8.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 147/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 221/4
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 272-8.
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U. P. 50-0-30y 487-8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1905.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/2
New Indian Assurance 6 19/12.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2040.
Vulcan 100 030y xd. 6-4.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y. 305.
Attock Oil 1 nil; 32.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 206/4.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 32/8.
Burma (1) Corporation 753/12.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 12.
Indian Radio Ord. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 10/10
Tata Construction xd. 38.
Tata Iron Ord. 61/12.
Tata Iron Defd. 267/8.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 111.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 106/8.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8,108-12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 138.
Tata 2nd Pref. 78.
Andhra Pref. 1080
Tata Hydro Pref 1030.
Tata Power Pref. 1052/8.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

January	13.85—.05
March	14.04—.06
May	14.24—.08
July	14.43—.07
November	14,52—.06
December	14.52—.06
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	14.50—

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 3-11-29, 1929-30 5825000, 1928-29 5981000.
Receipts Yesterday 3-11-29, 1929-30 63000, 1928-29 97000.
Exports to date 3-11-29, 1929-30 3110000, 1928-29 3825000.
Stock at Ports 29-11-29, 1929-30 2597000, 1928-29 2314000.
Stock Interior Towns 29-11-29, 1929-30 1448000, 1928-29 1216000.
Stock Liverpool 29-11-29, 1929-30 770000, 1928-29 642000.
Visible Supply 29-11-29, 1929-30 5714000, 1928-29 5500000.
Quantity in Sight 29-11-29, 1929-30 9658000, 1928-29 8860000.
Quantity out of Sight 30-11-29, 1929-30 5676000, 1928-29 5617000.

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office :—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL
Authorized .. Rs 6,00,00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admitted" "by the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance June 1929
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures Rise 23 to 15 Points.

SHORT COVERING ON BULLISH CROP ESTIMATES.

Bombay, Dec 4.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market ruled firm and was fairly active on improved buying influenced by bullish crop estimates and covering by shorts. The market opened at a decline of 2 points and at 10.07 a.m. January reached the lowest 17.21 and the highest 17.50 was recorded at 2-36 p.m. The market closed at a net rise of 23 to 15 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 25 points to 17.55c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 25 to 26 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 29 points to 17.38c.

U. S. Port Receipts amounted to 63,000 Bales and exports were 85,000 Bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 to 2 points. There was scattered selling and the market closed at a decline of 6 to 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 9.55 and sales were 5,000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton prices ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Empire Cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 6 points with January 9.10 and March 9.19.

The improvement in the prices of American Cotton is mostly due to square up the open interest before the Bureau report. A portion of the short interest which came into existence was covered and the market does not suggest any marked change in the general situation. It is possible that we may see narrow fluctuating markets without any decided trend or prices.

AMERICAN COTTON CROPS.

—:o:—

Chronicle's Estimate.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

On the information received from our various correspondents, we estimate the American Cotton Crop 14,925,000 Bales (500 lbs. per bale.)

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Wall Street higher."

"New York cables advanced on smaller crop estimates based on decreased crop movement."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 3.

January	17.48+.23
March	17.77+.23
May	18.02+.23
July	18.12+.19
October	18.05+.15
Middling Spot	17.55+.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 3.

December	17.31+.25
January	17.43+.26
Middling Spot	17.38+.29

NEW YORK.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

New York, Dec. 3.

January	17.24
March	17.55
May	17.81
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
January	17.28
March	17.58
May	17.82

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

	Opening	Closing.
December		9.22—.04
January	9.28	9.26—.06
February		9.27—.06
March	9.57	9.34—.06
April		9.34—.06
May	9.44	9.43—.04
June		9.43—.04
July	9.48	9.47—.05
August		9.46—.05
September		9.45—.04
October	9.44	9.44—.03
November		9.43—.02
December		9.42—.01
January, 1931		9.42—.02
Middling Spot		9.55—.05
Oomra Fine		7.15—.05
Broach, Fully Good		7.55—.05
Broach, Fine		7.80—.05
Broach, Superfine		8.05—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

	a Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculatio n	100
Sales on East Indian	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

Scinde, Fully	5.55—.05
Scinde, Fine	5.80—.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.05—.05
Bengal, Good	5.30—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	5.55—.05
Bengal, Fine	5.80—.05
Oomra, Good	6.55—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	6.85—.05

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 4.

In response to overnight rise of 23 points at New York the local Cotton market opened at Rs. 321/8 for Broach A./M. delivery. There was some liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 321/ but the general feeling being inclined for higher prices, the market rallied on some buying by Japanese houses. Liverpool opening cables were steady at a rise of 11 points. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 322
Oomra D./J. 272
Omra March 279
Oomra May 284
Bengal D./J. 217
Bengal March 226/4
Bengal May 233

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Dec.	187.70	—1.40
Mar.	190.10	—1.90
Jan.	191.60	—2.00

D.-J. COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	3,200	9,700
Fine M. G. Oomra	1,200	1,200

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Bengal 217 D.-J.
Bengal 225 March.
Bengal 230 May.
Broach 321 A.-M.
Umra 272 D.-J.
Umra 279 March.
Umra 284 May.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Bengal	230	225	220	214
Sind	235	240	225	219
Punjab	230	225	220	214
Rajputana	230	225	220	214
Umra No. 3	279	274	269	—
C. P. No. 1	294	289	284	—
C. P. No. 2	286	281	276	—

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

-00 Forbes & Co., Uppain, 236 1/4.
100 Forbes & Co., Bulandser, 228 1/2.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo, Wun, 291.
200 Lavji Meghji, Wun, 290 1/4.
100 Phoenix Mill, Chitorgad, 242.
100 Gokaldas Dossa, Nagar, 217.
100 A. Damodar, Pandharpur, 279.
100 Patel Cotton, Bodvad, 254.
100 Patel Cotton, Bhavnagar, 254.
200 Patel Cotton, Sindhi. 292 1/2.
100 Ralli Bros., Nagar, 215.
200 Volkart Bros., Shegaon, 192.
100 Volkart Bros., Vambori, 220.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 4.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/13.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/10.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|8.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/0
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/7
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/13.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—17th December settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-13, 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/0/0.

Tone of market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 4.

3 Months Discounts 4 3/4 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 4 1/2 per cent.
One Month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—In fair demand.
Imperial Bank of India rate per cent.

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

B. C. RATE.
T T 1/5 27/32.
D D 1/5 7/8
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 ready.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 15/16.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 15/16 Jany.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Jany.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Feb.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 275 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275.
Banks Buying T T 274-3/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 915.
Banks Buying D D 931.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 134 1-2
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D. D. 117 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 150 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1-8

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.88 1/16 3rd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/2 13/16 4th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/16 3rd inst.
London/Paris 123.90 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 34.87 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 35.11 1/ 3rd inst.
London/Italy 93.20 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady.
Gold £ 4.4.11 1/2 2nd inst.
£ 4.4.11 3/8 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 22 1/2 2nd inst. 22 7/16 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 22 9/16 2nd inst. 22 1/2 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 49 1/2 2nd inst 49 3/8 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 25/32 p.c. 2nd inst. 4 3/4 p.c. 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 3/4 p.c. 2nd inst. 4 3/4 p.c. 3rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 4-1/2 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos 5 per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Firm.

Tone of Silver.—Dull. China Banks sold. Business small.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan. £8/2/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan. £17/10/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan. £18/15/0

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Coromandal Groundnuts In Demand.

LINSEED SPOT GOOD ENQUIRY.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

GROUNDNUTS.

The Groundnuts market again displayed considerable activity and as anticipated in our previous reports prices have advanced. To-day's noteable feature was a very good and persistent demand for Coromandal Quality. Some business for Marma Goa Port his taken place at Rs. 10/15 while Bombay delivery business is recorded at Rs. 10/13. There is also good demand for Bombay Quality and local crushers are buying at Rs. 10/9. The tendency of the market is firm and the general sentiment is inclined towards higher prices.

LINSEED.

The Linseed market ruled firm and prices show some improvement. The situation of ready market is firm and prices are quoted at Rs. 13/10. Local stocks are low and there is considerable underlying strength. In forward, one prominent shipper tried to depress prices and it is said that a lot of 50 tons was sold at Rs. 13/8 for December Delivery. This offering has no bearish influence as it appears that it is intended to check the rise in prices. There is scarcity of sellers and higher prices are looked for.

CASTORSEED.

The Castorseed Market was dull and featureless. There was rather increased selling pressure which in the absence of buying resulted in a decline of about annas two. The quotations hitherto were grinding at about Rs. 10/1, but to-day's price was Rs. 9/15. Apparently there is little demand but many operators are awaiting for a lower level to have a constructive long side.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, Dec. 2.

As a result of better feeling in all commodity markets, the wheat ring showed improved tendency. Shorts were inclined to cover in view of unfavourable crop reports. The undertone of the market is healthy and closing prices were as under:—

Dollars per bushel.

Dec. option	1.30 3/4 plus 2 3/8
March option	1.38 plus 2 5/8
May option	1.41 3/4 pus 2 3/8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

The Wheat market ruled very steady and prices show a rise of about 3d. Crop reports particularly are bullish and there is more disposition to buy. To-day's closing quotations were as under:

December 9s. 3 3/4d. plus 2 5/8d.
March 10s. 0 1/2d. plus 2 7/8d.
May 10s. 4d. plus 3 1/8d.

ARGENTINE LINSEED MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

The reports regarding the Argentive Linseed market ready bullish and further rise in prices is anticipated. Operators are buying and the market displays good strength. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

February	20.55 plus 0.65
March	20.65 plus 0.70

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,923
Linseed	3,580
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	39
Gingellyseeds	1,846
Poppyseeds	30
Groundnuts	26,581
Castorseeds	42
Rice	14,826
Myrabollams	3,812
Cottonseeds	26,923
Gram	687
Joowar	1,926
Barley	16
Bajree	4,469
Coal	229

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Linseed May	12 10 3
Wheat Jan.	7 5 0
Wheat May	7 10 0
Wheat White Picci	7 6 0
Wheat Spot	7 5 0
Groundnut Feb.	53 3 0
Groundnut Feb.	10 7 0
Cottonseed Nov.	4 3 6
Linseed Spot	13 8 0
Rapeseed Yellow Nov.	10 14 0

COROMANDAL GROUNDNUT MARKET.

Madras, Dec. 4.

The weather over all groundnut producing area is rainy and is interferring with crop movements. Early planted crop has began to arrive but there is a vast area where arrivals are not expected till the middle of January next. Foreign offers are low and no important business is done so far. France seems more inclined to start buying early.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 526/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/- per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 50/-, Closing Rs 49/8.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 53/7, Lowest Rs. 52/13, Closing Rs. 53/-.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	ALL	16,068
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
1930			16,572
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ,		10,602
11 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,568
18 ,,	Rajputana* ..		16,650
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		20,847
1 Feb	Mooltan x ..		10,954
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,946
15 ,,	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,000
			20,837
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		11,518
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	10,602
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..		16,601
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,088
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,550
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..	FROM	16,619
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		10,946
7 ,,	Morea(Extra).		10,602
14 ,,	Razmak ..		11,000
25 ,,	Ma wa* ..		16,572
26 ,,	Narkunda*..	BOMBAY	
3 May,	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana*..	WITHOUT	16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,618
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
4 ,,	Comorin ..	TRAN-	15,132
11 ,,	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
28 ,,	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 ,,	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
19 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 ,,	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th ,,	Narkuudax..		16,578
23rd ,,	Razmak ..		10,852
30th ,,	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
14th Dec. ..	Dumala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th ,, ..	Dumala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£66	£105
C	£66	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929 4th Dec.	Mirzapore *	Strs to China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
About 21st ,,	Kidderpore*	Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Hi eizan Maru *	Straits & Japan	
1930 3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
20th June	Narkunda..	Colombo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
15th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
29th ,,	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 about 6th Dec.	Vasna	..	Basrah via Karachi
7th Dec	Chakla	..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.
9th Dec	Vita	..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi,
11th Dec	Barjora	..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G.Ports.
18th Dec.	K[illegible]	..	East & South Africa.
20th ,,	E[illegible]ra	..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11 Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Dec.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25 Dec
*Tokiva Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	21 Dec	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ 8Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec	13 Jan.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@ 22 ,,
Tottori Maru ..	5913	15 Jan.	29 Jan.
Yoneya Maru ..	5274	19 Jan.	2 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec.	12 Jan.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	9 Jan.	26 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
		Maidan	
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	5 Jan.	12 Jan.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	29 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Honolulu Maru ..	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st ,,
Sydney Maru ..	13th Dec	25th
Ganges Maru ..	25th Dec.	7th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	28th Dec,	9th Jan,
Yamato Maru..	29th Dec,	12th Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	8th Jan.	18th Jan.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital: .. Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management, The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22997.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	.. 40,00,000
Capital Called-up	.. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	.. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park, Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore City.	Mussoorie.
Chandausi.	Muttra.
Dehra Dun.	Nagpur.
Delhi.	Naini Tal.
Fyzabad.	Patna.
Gorakpur.	Rae Bareli.
Hapur.	Raipur.
Hathras.	Rangoon.
Jhansi.	Shahjahanpur.
Jubbulpore.	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Hardoi
Deobaud.	Sikandarabad, U.P.
Eatwah.	Sambhal.
Ghaziabad.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
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"A DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD."

Munshi Iswar Saran On Proposed Conference.

Munshi Iswar Saran writes from London.

I do not know what effect the debates in the House of Lords as well as in the House of Commons have produced in India, but I shall take the liberty of expressing my own views about them. I was present at both and carefully followed the speeches that were made. Certain facts emerged out of these debates to which I wish to invite attention. I do not expect nor indeed do I desire my conclusions to be accepted, but I shall be content if they will receive the attention that they may deserve.

His Excellency Lord Irwin, if I may be permitted to say so, has played a considerable part in bringing about a change in the prevailing atmosphere. Whatever difference of opinion their might exist, no impartial person with the knowledge of conditions in this country will be prepared to deny the change that has come over the India Office. Mr. Wedgwood Benn and his colleague Dr. Drummond Shiels, as fas as I am able to judge, are sincere in their desire to do their duty by India, and are anxious to bring about a settlement which will be satisfactory Indeed Mr. Wedgwood Benn in his speech in the Commons declared that they had changed the "Birkenhead tone" and had brought about a change in the spirit. I for one believe in the sincerity of this statement. Mahatma Gandhi has been urging for a long time a "change of heart" and as far as these are concerned I am in a position to say that it has come. In addition to this one must take note of the very friendly attitude of the Labour Party as a whole. I spoke on Monday last at a meeting of the group of Labour Members interested in India, and I found the atmosphere to be perfectly friendly. One could observe a keen desire to do justice to India, and it will be either dishonesty or cowardice to ignore it. I must, however, utter a word of warning. The Labour Government, as is well-know, to my countrymen, is not in power. If the Liberals and Conservatives make up their minds to thwart them, the Labour Government in spite of all its best intentions is helpless. To me it is a matter extremely problematical whether the Labour Government will be prepared to resign over the Indian question and to go to the country. This is a fact which should not be lost sight of.

PERSONAL JEALOUSIES AND OLD TRADITIONS.

At the same time there are other factors which have also to be born in mind. There are personal jealousies and antipathies, and there are old traditions which I am afraid are bound to work against us. Whether the Labour Government will be able to overcome them is a matter which only the future can decide. Varied forces impelled by different motives might combine, and the result of this combination must cause anxiety to every Indian and to every friend of India.

In regard to the speeches themselves which were made by Labour spokesmen in both the Houses of Parliament, one may safely say that they do not convey all that the men in authority had in mind or would have wishes to express but for the political exigencies in this country. Without an acquaintance with the moves and counter-moves of the political parties in this country, it is impossible to form a correct estimate of what they stand for. I am prepared to conceed at once that my countrymen unaquainted with the circumstance which I have just mentioned might be justified in coming to the conclusion that they did not mean much beyond promising a Round-Table Conference. But I shall take courage to assert that these speeches in their proper setting can and do convey a different meaning. Not even the worst critic will be prepared to deny that there was a refreshing change of tone manifest in the speeches which were delivered on behalf of the Labour Government. I grant at once that without trust in His Excellency the Viceroy and the Labour Government, it is difficult to form a correct estimate of the value and importance, either of the announcement or of the speeches made in Parliament. The question then remains, should we have this trust? Knowing the facts as I do, I do not hesitate to say that we should repose this trust.

Of course every one will recognise the value of the Round-Table Conference which has been promised. For a long time we have been urging the holding of such a Conference and now that we have got it, it is up to us to make the best use of it. Let me say quite frankly that this Conference is a double-edged sword. If we succeed in coming to an understanding with the Indian States, in composing our own internal differences and in framing a scheme which will have a large measure of support, I submit with confidence that such a scheme will have a most irresistible force. But if on the other hand the irreconcilables refuse to listen to the voice of patriotism and common sense, the Conference will not only fail in its object but will make us to laughing stock of the entire civilized world. Let it be noted, that this Conference when it meets will be an affair of such importance, that the whole world will watch its proceedings, and if we fail to rise to the hight of the occasion, we shall be regarded as men to whom petty considerations make greater appeal than freedom. My heart trembles with hope as well as with fear.

SETTLE DIFFERENCES.

If I may respectfully venture to offer a suggestion I shall suggest that the intervening period should be devoted to the settlement of our differences, so that the Conference may be able to speak with one voice. The best minds amongst the Indian rulers and the British politicians have expressed fine feeling towards each other, and the Indian time has come when their profession will be put to test. The Indian Nationalists amongst Hindus as well as amongst Muslims have proclaimed their loyalty and devotion to the cause of the Motherland. I say again that this is the time when their declaration will be tested and the world will be left in no doubt about them. We have been asserting that the interests of the Depressed Classes and the minority communities cannot be jeopardised by India becoming free, now we have to satisfy them that they will be well justified in putting their trust in our assertions. These and other questions should be solved in India so that when our representatives come to England, they may be able in a short time to let us know what their agreed constitution is.

I sincerely trust that His Excellency Lord Irwin will take the Indian leaders into confidence and in consultation with them settle a scheme which will give us the best representatives of British India as well as of the Indian States. This most admirable idea of a Round-Table Conference will be frustrated if there is not a general agreement about the manner of getting our best men to come to this Conference. The subject is full of difficulty and delicacy and it is therefore that I venture to make an appeal to His Excelleny Lord Irwin and to the leaders in British India as well as in Indian India to bestow their most serious thought on it.

To me it appears that in view of this present situation we will do well in staying our hands for the moment and in taking full advantage of this proposed Conference. If we find ultimately that our hopes were vain, we shall then be free to adopt such means for the attainment of our object as we might be advised to take. I do not for a moment mean to suggest that the agitation in the country for the attainment of Swaraj should be stopped, but I do humbly submit that the present situation should not be complicated and made more difficult that what it is to-day. We have waited long enough and in my humble judgment we shall not lose by waiting for a few months more. From certain points of view this waiting in the case of failure may give us added force and strength, impatience is unnecessary, mistrust is unjustifiable.

A FRANK STATEMENT.

I feel that frankness demands that I should candidly express the result of my observation in this country in regard to the right of the subjects of the Indian States, and I do so with the sole object of preventing further difficulty and complication. I am not free to go into details but I can say that many Members of Parliament especially of the Labour Party are extremely anxious that when this Conference comes to be held, it should go into the question of the rights of the subjects of Indian States. May I in all humility and with all respect appeal to the distinguished rulers of Indian States to bestow their most serious thoughts on this question, so that this subject may not create any difficulty at the Conference? If I am able to form a true estimate of the feeling of some of the members of Parliament, I am inclined to think that this question is bound to be raised in the House of Commons at the time of the Indian debate. I fully realise the difficulty and delicacy and still I take courage to suggest a solution of this problem.

In conclusion I shall venture once again to lay emphasis on the idea of an active propaganda in this country from now till the settlement of the Indian problem. I can say with perfect confidence and without the least fear of contradiction that there are thousands of men and women in this country anxious to know the real facts about India in order that they

(Continued in column 5).

(Continued from column 7).

may be of some service to us. Why there are Members of Parliament keenly desirous of obtanining information which might help them in determining their own attitude, and perhaps their votes as well. India let it not be forgotten is not so far as party question, and it may be that Members of various parties may be at liberty to vote according to their own judgment. Since the announcement made by His Excellency, interest in India has increased in this country and we find articles and letters appearing in various newspapers in regard to India. It will be the part of wisdom to take advantage of this awakened and awakening interest and try to enlist the support in our favour. We have to create an atmosphere in England which will be friendly and helpful. For this purpose it is obvious that a vigorous propaganda will be most useful. May I venture to hope that action will immediately be taken, and no time will be lost in sending competent and reliable men to this country with sufficient funds at their disposal.

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NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the SPECAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this THURSDAY MORNING the 5th December, 1929, at 11 o'clock (S. T.)

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 5th December, 1929.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Principal of the Patna Veterinary College which will open in July 1930. The Officer will be subordinate to the Director, Civil Veterinary Department, and will be required to teach medicine and supervise the Cattle Farm attached to the college. An M. R. C. V. S. who has undergone a post-graduate course and has had actual experience of teaching will be given preference. Wide knowledge of cattle in health and disease is necessary.

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3. Applications will be received up to the 15th January 1930, and should be addressed to the Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, Education and Development Department, Patna, Bihar.
33217

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY. SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF PRIZES

Two GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRIZES (Rs. 250 and Rs. 150) for the POSTER COMPETITION in connection with the POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES will be awarded at the 39th Exhibition to be held in the Town Hall, Bombay in January, 1930. For particulars write to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Secretariat, Bombay.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS will be closed from 18th day of December to 31st day of December, 1929, (both days inclusive) for preparation of Interest Warrants.

R. H. PARKER.
General Manager & Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1929.
33216

TENDERS.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of cut and split firewood to the Locomotive and Carriage Department during the period 1/1/1930 to 31/12/1930 are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, up to 1-0 P.M. on MONDAY, the 16th December, 1929.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2/- per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 100 (one Hundred) in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender, otherwise it will not be considered.

(N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender).

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserved the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate,
29th November, 1929.
33187

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF KHAKI COTTON CLOTHING ETC. FOR THE WATCH & WARD STAFF.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2/- per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of khaki cotton clothing etc., for the Watch and Ward Staff".

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th January, 1930.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
2nd December, 1929.
33214.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF 24 NON-LOCO. VERTICAL BOILERS REQUIRED FOR THE TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

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3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1930.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent G. I. P. Railway.
2nd December, 1929.
33215.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1808 of 1929.

KRISHNAJI PRABHAKAR KHADILKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on Printing business at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, now under-going a sentence of imprisonment in the Sabarmati Jail, Ahmedabad ..... Plaintiff

vs.

PANDURANG SURBAJI GAIKWAD, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business of Grocery at Carnac Bunder, outside the Fort, and now residing at Sawantwady ..... Defendant.

To
PANDURANG SURBAJI GAIKWAD.
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you to recover a sum of Rs. 1,194-13-0, interest and costs and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of February, 1930, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate to answer all material questions relating to the suit and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearing at the time and on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 25th day of September, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.
The 25th day of September, 1929.

Messrs. MANILAL & KHER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
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PROPAGANDA AGAINST NAWANAGAR STATE.

—: o :—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The enemies of the Nawanagar State numbering about half a dozen have been busy hurling shafts of insults and abuess at H. H. the Jam Saheb for a few months past. These people passed resolutions against the administration of the Nawanagar State. As the State authorities have already answered their baseless criticisms in a book entitled "Nawanagar and its Critics", which has received favourable comments at the hands of the responsible journals of the country, I do not wish to enter into those criticisms here. Not satisfied with these authentic and authoritative statements by the State in answer to the allegations levelled at it, these men started another campaign against Nawanagar in the name of the "Association of the Nawanagar State Subjects Resident in Bombay". This bogus Association neither represents the Nawanagar State people nor does it enjoy the confidence of any body of people which has any stake in the State. It can rightly be said that these handful number of men have formed themselves into a cabal to malign the fair and progressive Administration of the well-known "Prince Ranji", who is as eminent a statesman and administrator as a world-renowned sportsman.

The report appeared in certain newspapers that, at the time of the disembarkation of H. H. the Jam Saheb in Bombay on the 8th November some State subjects of Nawanagar welcomed His Highness with the demonstration of black flags with shouts of "shame" was greatly exaggerated. The purport of this letter is to remove the misgivings, if any, about the black flag story and to show in what manner His Highness was received by his loyal and law-abiding subjects -and also by the respectable citizens of Bombay and Ahmedabad.

As was previously announced in some newspapers that a meeting of the representatives of the Kathiawar States Subjects was going to be held on the night of the 7th November there was held a bogus meeting. But not a single soul from Nawanagar nor a Bombay resident of the State attended this meeting. Late at 11 in the night the meeting dispersed with the passage of a resolution to carry on a demonstration of black flags on the arrival of the Jam Saheb. Had this been known earlier the leading gentry of Bombay would have, no doubt, raised a vehement protest against this sinister plan. However, there were only six men to carry black flags while a large multitude of the prominent critizens of Bombay along with those of the Nawanagar State greeted the Jam Saheb on his landing at 8-30 next morning.

Over three thousand people were present to receive His Highness on his landing at the Mole. Amongst those present were the leading merchants of Bombay and Jamnagar and also other prominent citizens of Bombay including leaders of the Bar. Besides, a deputation of the Khoja community on behalf of H. H. the Aga Khan, accompanied by the Khoja Volunteer Corps welcomed His Highness. His Highness was then profusely garlanded amidst deafening sound of cheers. The small band of six men who arrived there with black flags returned with feelings of shame as no body took any notice of them. It was but a surface ripple compared with the sea of crowds gathered to pay their respects to the Jam Saheb.

Prominent merchants and leading citizens from Jamnagar had arrived in Bombay on the 6th November, must earlier than the date of Jam Saheb's arrival, to receive His Highness. The following names among those present there deserve special mention:—Mr. Govardhandas Morarji Vakil, Sheth Abdula Vali, Sheth Ismail Poonja, Modi Mahmadbhai, Mr. Parekh Ottamchand Bhavan, Vakil Bhagwanji Devji, Vakil Jhina Bhagwanji. These gentlemen both of Hindu and Muslim communities are the bona fide leading citizens in Nawanagar and they are not the sort of people who would allow to pass under their nose any black flag demonstration. These people love and esteem their sovereign so much as they would never hesitate to shed their blood for his sake. Not a single act of the Jam Saheb has hitherto alienated the boundless love and loyalty the people of Jamnagar proverbially cherish for their Ruler. Those with black flags might have felt themselves ashamed when they saw the place crammed with crowds of people to welcome the Jam Saheb; and the sudden retreat of these insignificant men might be due to the fear that their foolish act would result in a fracas.

A rousing farewell was bidden to His Highness by the citizens of Bombay when his special steamed off at the Colaba station. And also at every station, wherever his special halted for a few minutes, His Highness was the recipient of cordial reception at the hands of local people. At Ahmedabad His Highness was received by the leading members of the Jain community who entertained the former to light refreshments, while band was in attendance. At Aliabada Station which is in the Nawanagar State territory, the enthusiatsic reception accorded to the Jam Saheb bears ample testimony to the high sentiments of loyalty and love even the villagers entertain for His Highness.

On the 10th morning at 8-30 the special arrived at Jamnagar Station. Long before the arrival of the special the whole platform was thronged by the eager eyes of the people of Jamnagar and also of the neighbouring villagers to feast their eyes with the "Darshan" of His Highness the Jam Saheb. The station presented a picturesque appearance with men, women and children in their gala dresses. On alighting from the special His Highness was profusely garlanded by hundreds of people, ladies singing songs of welcome to their incoming Maharaja. His Highness responded to this spontaneous outburst of welcome through an expression of a smile and a word on his lips for every one assembled there. When His Highness passed through the broad, clean roads of the city in a coach drawn by six horses, either side of the roads was crammed en masse, with anxious crowds—a sight so rare except on the day of Divali festival.

What does all this indicate? A Prince who terroriess his people can hardly be expected to receive this kind of genuine, overwhelming expression of love and regard at the hands of his people. In the Nawanagar State one fails to see the ancient antithesis of luxury, waste and sensuality on the part of its Ruler and abject poverty on the people. His Highness's progressive rule has permeated every nook and corner of the Nawanagar State, so much so, the meanest and the poorest is seen healthy in rich clothes bedecked with gold ornaments. To say that the people of the State labour under many disadvantages and disabilities is nothing but a concocted story which is the work of half a dozen men. In Jamnagar it is not one man-rule, but a regular cabinet of ministers that governs the State. And these ministers are responsible for their acts of omission and commission to the sovereign. His Highness has selected the best available men with due qualifications and mature experience for these responsible posts. The character of these ministers is above board. Under such circumstances it is the height of absurdity and falsehood to say that Nawanagar subjects are under-going oppression and tyranny at the unsympathetic hand of a ruler of the type of the present Jam Saheb. Those who shower upon His Highness abuses and insults would do well if they let the State and its Ruler alone.—Yours, etc.,

—: o :—

CRUSADE AGAINST BIGAMY

—: o :—

Agitation Amongst Patidars.

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Dec. 2.

The whole country, and with it the caste-ridden province of Gujarat, is going through a slow and silent, but sure, social revolution in various directions be it the question of marriage reform, or the prohibition of funerals following death, or dowry system, young men of every caste, Brahmin, Bania, Patidar, etc., are working for reforms, impelled by a certain wave of social purification. A regular crusade is being carried on at various places in different castes and Gujarat has not less than, roughly speaking, 300 to 400 such castes between which intermarriage is not possible) for various kinds of reforms.

The Patidar caste of Charotar (or Kaira District) is a very numerous caste, but several families amongst them are very aristocratic. The caste taken as a whole can be said to be somewhat overbearing and used to keep under their heels the lower strata of society, who have the misfortune to work either as their agricultural tenants or village servants. Cases are often reported of their oppressing people like barbars, Vaghris and Dheds, sometimes in a merciless manner. Polygamy was said to be common amongst the 'Kulin' or high families of the caste, and who are residents of twelve favoured towns of the District. But the system is now-a-days going out of vogue and cases of taking a second wife during the life-time of the first, are being constantly exposed in the pages of "the "Patidar", a social organ of the reform party. Its pages are sometimes full of cases of ill-treatment of girl wives, either by their husbands or by their mothers-in-law without the least provocation, sometimes resulting in suicides or even murders.

This caste is at present greatly agitated over the proposed bigamous marriage of a scion of one of the most aristocratic amongst the Patidars. He is a young man of twenty-four and when he was married to his present wife a few years ago, rupees eleven thousand, it is reported, were paid to him in cash by his father-in-law, who had to spend a further sum of rupees nine thousand for ornaments, etc., and other large sums of money amounting, it is said, to the total sum of rupees forty thousand as the total marriage expenses. His wife bore him a male child who is, unfortunately, dead. Either on account of this supposed fault of his wife or any other unknown reason, he has taken it into his head to marry a second wife. It is said that his maternal uncle does not wish to leave any stone unturned to get his nephew a second wife. Twice successively he was baffled in his attempt to get him a suitable bride, by the proposed bride's father refusing to assent to the marriage on no higher ground than the ill-treatment at present meted to the proposed bridegroom's present wife. But now one gentleman has come forward to offer his daughter to such a 'Kulin' husband, perhaps because he will have to pay no dowry to his daughter, though she will get such a highly-placed husband. All manner of pressure is being brought on both sides to see that the marriage does not come off and it remains to be seen whether the reformers are successful or not. In case of their being unsuccessful, they are prepared to go to the length of making a demonstration in all the Patidar towns of Charotar and also to show their disapproval by presenting black flags with the bridegroom and bridal party on the day of marriage, which is fixed for the 13th instant. Let us hope that the reform party will have a victory.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Supremest Star:
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his First Talking Picture:—
THE IRON MASK
SEQUEL TO
THREE MUSKETEERS
Romantic Drama Heroic in Conception—Dramatic in Theme —Animate in Sprit—with a new sound effect of vivid force.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
The Prince of Mystifyers
CHEFALO
Supported by The
MAGDA PALERMO MIDGETS
Including ALEX The Smallest Man in the World
and BOY GIANT
The Tallest man on earth
In a pot-pourri of magic Ballet and Bewilderment
Popular Prices.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.
WITH THE SPEED OF AN ARROW COMES
RICHARD DIX
IN
THE GAY DEFENDER
He fought for the gold in her hair, and the gold in his lair.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Free List entirely suspended.

THE RIALTO
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
MILTON SILLS
IN
THE BARKER
With
DOROTHY MACKAILL, DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.
A powerful, stirring drama of carnival life.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

NOTICE TO JURYMEN—"Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column".

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Gujrat" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 6th inst.

HARTOG COMMITTEE'S REPORT.—Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, Prof. N. R. Paranjpe, M.A., B.Sc., will deliver a public lecture on "Hartog Committee's Report" to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge of the Theosophical Society, near French Bridge, Chawpaty, Bombay

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society will celebrate its 125th Anniversary in the Town Hall to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will preside.

RELIGIOUS CLASS.—Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta in English at Lohana Higher Education Boarding House at Devkoran Mansion, Second Floor, Princess Street to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct a public class on Raja Yoga in English at Batliboi's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building Churchgate Street on Saturday next at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DISCOURSE ON GITA.—Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Swami Vishvanand of Ramakrishna Ashram will conduct a class on Shree Bhagwat Gita in the Hall of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.)

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.—The Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, sends the following correction to the Communique regarding Sale of Treasury Bills:—The lowest rate at which tenders were accepted is Rs. 98-7-0 and not 90-7-0; so also the rate at which six months' bills will be sold is Rs. 97-3-0 and not Rs. 97-5-0 as printed in the communique.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.—The following is a statement of City's health for the week ending 30th November 1929:—

In Bombay during the week ended 30th November last the total mortality 465 was 21 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.6. These figures compare favourably with those for the 48th week of 1928 when the mortality was 499 and death rate 20.0. Out of the total deaths 102 were among infants under one year of age.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.— At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 3rd instant the Estimates of expenditure for the following works were sanctioned against the relative budget provision:—

Rs. 12,900 for constructing additional quarters in Alexandra Dock for crews of Dock tugs.

Rs. 6,550 for constructing a masonary trench approximately 500 feet in length for the 3" hydraulic pressure pipe at Hughes Dry Dock.

Rs. 2,500 for purchase of spare lift pump as a stand-by for the hydraulic pumping plant at Carnac Bunder.

A DREAM IN GOLD.

—:o:—

CAPITOL'S PICTURE OF NORSE CHIVALRY AND ANCIENT FEUDS.

"The Viking" is one of the rarest pictures that has ever come to Bombay. It embodies a plot of antiquity, when Norse chivalry and daring were the ruling factors of the Northern territories of the globe. The picture is resplendent with blazing colours freighted with gold and silver and the scenes create a lasting impression on the mind. It is a picture entirely made up in natural colours depicting the glorious scenes of creation, especially of the high seas wherein most actions of "The Viking" are laid. The heroine Pauline Starke acting part of a Norse maiden arrests the audience's attention for her virile acting and remarkable daring on the screen. Donald crisp and Le Roy Mason as the Norse chieftain who embraces christianity and an Englishman respectively, are equally interesting in their performance. The ancient tussle of Christianity and early agonism illustrating the clash between progress and barbarism showing the early discovery of the New world is all that "The Viking" magnificently unfolds. Capitol's picture this week is almost a dream in gold and luxurious colours which all should unfailingly witness.

"REVOLT OF MODERATES."

—:o:—

Mr. Ruikar On The Nagpur Split.

NAGPUR, Dec. 4.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, M.A., LL.B., President, G. I. P. Railway Mens' Union and Vice-President, All-India Railway Men's Federation has issued the following to the Press.

"The action of a handful of moderates seceding from the Trade Union Congress is most suicidal and mischievous. It is against the fundamental rule of all organisations that the monority should follow the decision of the majority, while reserving to itself the right of bringing round the majority to its own view. The rival federation is a purdah organisation closed to Unions which are supposed to have a leaning towards Communism. Both Messrs. Joshi and Chamanlal are displeased at the Congress as it has decided to boycott the Whitley Commission. This is the real cause of the split. The question of affiliation to foreign organisations brought now into prominence by Messrs. Joshi and Chamanlal is a pure stunt. Affiliation to the League against Imperialism was decided on at Jaria and the decision was due to some of the seceders themselves, especially Mr. Chamanlal. The Workers Welfare League was for years recognised as agents of the Trade Union Congress when Messrs. Chamanlal and Joshi dominated the Congress. There is no organisation to which the Congress is affiliated at Nagpur. It is inconceivable why these two organisations have now begun to sting in the nostrils of Messrs. Joshi and Chamanlal. The real cause of the revolt on the part of the moderates is thus clearly the boycott of the Whitley Commission. The Congress has outgrown the domination of nominated members of Legislatures and completely threw away the clinging garb at Nagpur."—Free Press.

MUZAFFAR AHMED SWOONS IN COURT.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

the workers so that when the great time came, the organised forces of this mass movement might be utilised to capture the state power and establish a dictatorship of the proletariat. Nimbkar, added Mr. Mitter, had direct communications with Moscow. Counsel here paused and then pointing to accused said: "He is taking shelter now under the Congress banner. If you look at the printed resolutions of the Congress, you will find that he tabled a resolution to organise the Workers and Peasants to overthrow the British Imperialism. His activities were all along definitely communistic and he was there in the Congress, with a view either to capture it or to disrupt it. Nimbkar was engaged in subversive activities."

Dealing with the "anti-national" activities of Nimbkar, Mr. Mitter proceeded to read what he called a striking passage in one of Nimbkar's speeches. It ran: "We (Communists) are governing Parel. I have power to bring about a revolution, and when there is a revolution in Bombay, there will be no British Government." Accused had often condemned Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Naidu for their "apathy towards the masses".

JHABWALLA'S CASE.

Interest in the arguments was intensified when Mr. Mitter touched upon Jhabwalla's individual case. Mr. Mitter admitted that Jhabwalla was a 'bona fide' Trade Unionist prior to 1927. He had been engaged in Trade Union activities for many years and had been responsible for the formation of several Unions. Had he pursued his legitimate work as he had been doing, Jhabwalla would not have had to face this trial to-day. But they found him electing to discard the civilised method of improving the condition of the workers and he chose to enter this conspiracy. Jhabwalla had presided over the meeting held to celebrate Lenin Day. When the Workers and Peasants' Party was formed Jhabwalla became a member of the Executive Committee of this party. The prosecution case, reminded Mr. Mitter, was that a member of the said organisation was 'prima facie' guilty under Section 121-A. Jhabwalla had received money from Moscow and all his activities during the last two years were inconsistent with the statement he had made in Court in explanation of his conduct. It was quite apparent that after 1927 Jhabwalla had become the statutory chairman of all meeting which were organised to represent subversive doctrines.

Jhabwalla, continued Mr. Mitter, took a leading part in bringing about the general mill strike in Bombay. He was with Bradley, a leading figure in the agitation and he had advocated direct action if the men's grievances were not redressed. He started several Railway Unions, held meetings and acted as a correspondent for reporting his own speeches in the press. Even after his quarrel with the Girni Kamgar Union, as late as February 1929, Jhabwalla had written to Sohansingh Joshi, approving of the organisation of the Workers and Peasants which, he had said, was fraught with immense potentialities.

Dealing with accused Majid, Mr. Mitter described him as an incorrigible Communist who had played a prominent part in organising the Workers and Peasants Party in the Punjab. He was a member both of the old and the rejuvenated Communist Parties in India.

Mr. Mitter will resume prosecution arguments to-morrow.—A. P.

"A NATIONAL INSULT."

—:o:—

Police Guard To Lajpatrai Statue.

DR. SATYAPAL'S INDICTMENT.

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

Referring to the desecration of Lala Lajpatrai's bust, Dr. Satyapal says:—

"While I deeply deplore this fresh addition to our already heavy load of misfortune I must be permitted to say that I deem it a national insult that the very same "Police" should guard the "bust" of that illustrious patriot whose death his medical advisers attributed to the brutal and unprovoked assault of this agency. We must provide a National guard for this purpose and I offer my humble services in this connection. I appeal to the gentlemen directly responsible for the protection of the bust to have nothing to do with Official agency and to entrust this noble and sacred duty to the fellow-workers and disciples of Lala Lajpatrai.

I for one cannot stand the sight of Lala Lajpatrai's bust being guarded by the limbs of that power to mend or end which he devoted his time and energy. eyes' are eagerly looking for that day when we shall be the masters of our own house. The Swaraj Government will value this statue of this patriot as a precious treasure. Till then it is a sacred trust in the hands of the Nation and I hope we shall be found equal to our responsibility without needing the aid of any foreign agency."—Free Press.

FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN TWO PATHANS.

—:o:—

Accused Gets Life Sentence.

Hazrat Ali Rasul, a Pathan aged 26, was sentenced to transportation by Mr. Justice Madgoanker at the Criminal Session of the High Court for stabbing to death another Pathan.

The accused and the deceased Kamandarkhan were both employed as watchmen in the Burma Shell Co. and were living together in the same room. On 14th August last, an altercation ensued which resulted in the death of the latter. In view of the accused's young age, the Judge sentenced him to the lesser punishment, though the crime deserved capital punishment.

WHITLEY COMMISSION.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu writes to the Press declaring that the Nagpur session of the Trade Union Congress is a great disaster to the Labour movement and it is suicidal, he observes, for the Indian labourers to boycott the Whitley Commission.—A. P.

GROUPING OF OIL POOLS.

—:o:—

AN AMERICAN SCHEME.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.

In order to control production, effect economy and conserve the Nation product, the Board of Directors of the American Petrolium Institute have endorsed the principle of grouping the various oil pools into units and have decided to appoint a Standing Committee to promote general adoption of the principle.

It is proposed that wherever possible the lease-holders should pool the acreage and develop it jointly, pooling the proceeds.

Where the unit plan is not feasible the Directors recommend local agreements to the same purpose. The Directors have decided to reorganise the institute into three sections, namely, production refining and marketing.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

CHINA'S REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

China's reply to the British Note on the Kellogg Pact, which has been received from Nanking, is brief, conciliatory and friendly. It declares that China has always literally carried out Article Two of the Treaty, namely, that no signatory shall employ war as a settlement of an international dispute, and reiterates her adhesion to the Pact.—Reuter.

DEFENCE OF JEWISH COLLONIES.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 4.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions Dr. Drummond Shields stated that the question of defence of the Jewish colonies in the Palestine was being carefully considered and that an early decision was hoped for.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Hague.—M. Jaspar, President of the Hague Conference has informed the Dutch Government that it is proposed to convene a second conference at Hague on 3rd January.—Reuter.

GERMAN NATIONAL PARTY.

Berlin.—Disintegration of the German National Party is assuming unexpected proportions. 'Lokalanzeiger' estimates that the Party which has now 78 seats in the Reichstag will lose at least a score of members on account of their objecting to the policy of their Party leader Von Hugenberg. Count Westarp has resigned leadership of the Party in the Reichstag.—Reuter.

CREW OF "NORWICH CITY" MAROONED.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Pago Pago.—Twenty of the crew of the "Norwich City" morooned on the Gardner Island are lacking food and water and heavy seas around the dangerous coral reefs are preventing rescue.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of Tuesday, the 3rd inst., while giving an account of the proceedings of the A. I. T. U. Congress held at Nagpur, under the Associated Press message, you have stated that the Congress passed several resolutions including the resolution regarding the affiliation of the Congress with the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. In this case I have to point out that this statement is incorrect. No such resolution was passed by the Congress; on the contrary, Dr. Choksey's amendment to postpone the question of affiliation of the Congress with the Pan-Pacific Secretariat and the holding of the Asiatic Congress was moved in the open session of the Congress and passed.

I have, therefore, to request you to make correction accordingly.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA.

Dec. 4.

OSWAL MITRA MANDAL.—The Managing Committee of the Oswal Mitra Mandal had invited essays from the Oswal Jains on the subject of 'present condition of the Oswal community and the reforms for improving the same." The total number of essays received were eleven, out of which three have been passed in the first, second and third classes respectively and the following prizes have been awarded to the writers thereof.

1. Mr. Moolchand Bohra (Ajmere) awarded Rs. 50|- with one Gold Medal and a Certificate.

2. Mr. Rai Saheb Krishnalalji Bapna (Devgarh) awarded Rs. 30|- and a Silver Medal.

3. Mr. Purnachandji Dak (Bikaner) awarded Rs. 20|- and a Silver Medal.

The essays of the above-mentioned gentlemen will be published very shortly.

LECTURE ON QURAN.—Moulvi Mohammad Ali M.A. (Cantab) will deliver a public lecture on Quran in Hindustani at Al-Ikhwan Hall 168-171, Bellasis Road next to the Imperial Bank of India Byculla Branch (Memni Building) on Saturday at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

All are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. R. Walker, Master Pilot, was appointed substantively as Harbour Master in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. W. S. Hasecison.

THE LATE DR. BHAU DAJI.

—:o:—

Scholar, Social Reformer Physician.

(By Laxmikant S. Dabholkar).

"A great man is a gift, in some measure a revelation of God. A great man, living for high ends, is the divinest thing that can be seen on earth. The value and interest of history are derived chiefly from the lives and services of the eminent men whom it commemorates."

GEORGE S. HILLARD.

Of all the men of commanding talent and genius, who lived in the early eighties and dominated the fields of science and literature, antiquity and research, of marked ability and rare industry, great enlightenment and culture, keen sagacity and great philanthrophy, was that eminent scholar Dr. Bhau Daji. Born in 1822, at Mandre in the Portuguese territory of Goa, Dr. Bhau came of a respectable family from the Goud Saraswat Brohmin community. At the age of about twelve he was sent to Bombay and he joined the Maratha Central School conducted by Mr. Narayan Shastree Puranik. Later on he completed his English education in the Elphinstone College under the able guidance of that eminent educationst, Dr. John Harkness and here he obtained the first prize for an essay on Female infanticide in Kathiawar. In 1848 he joined the Medical College where he was a favourite of Dr. Morehead and passed his final examination in 1851 thus obtaining full credit for being the first graduate of the Grant Medcal college. He soon established for himself an extensive practice and devoted his leisure moments to the ancient literature of India and chiefly to archaeological subjects. Thus a man of means and of varied interests, he soon came to occupy an acknowledged position in the Society of men of letters. He was elected the first representative of the Elphinstone Institute and of the Board of Education and he was one of the Fellows of the Bombay University mentioned in the Act of Incorporation of that body. He was a staunch supporter of women's education and was the first Indian President of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society.

Dr. Bhau Daji was elected an Honorary member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1865 and was subsequently nominated to be Vice-President which position he retained till his death. Thus for many years he was one of the leading members of the Council of this Society and the papers he subscribed to its Journal will ever remain as a very valuable contribution. In the field of Sanskrit literature, he tried to estimate the age of the Poet Kalidas and it is indeed a masterly effort with which he has treated such a difficult subject and made it a facinating theme. He undertook to revive the Western Buddhist inscriptions including those of Girnar and the more remarkable of his collections was the translation of Ajanto incription on the Bhitari Lat and the Kutub Minor.

SCHOLAR AND ANTIQUARIAN.

In search of inscriptions and antiquarian objects he undertook extensive travels and visited the principalities of Bengal, Bihar, N. W. Provinces, Central and Eastern India and this was at a time when travelling was not so comfortable and convenient as we find it to-day He visited the ancient and extensive Libraries of Jessulmere which had not till then been visited by any scholar since the time of Col. Todd and the results proved to be very satisfactory to the literary public. His collection of considerable Oriental books and manuscripts was very rich and he was ever ready to help the Sanskrit scholars in Europe who were seldom disappointed when appealing to him for the loan of manuscripts.

In his profession he was a great and good doctor. It is said that he was alredy on the eve of finding a cure for leprosy and had he been spared a few years more, perhaps humanity would have been blessed with a specific cure for this vile disease. His patients came from among all communities and from all classess and he was ever ready to assist those who sought his help in time of need.

A WORTHY MONUMENT.

It is but natural that a man of such varied interests, scholarly attainments, high character, rich benevolence and of great and shining qualities should have been looked upon as a leader of men and spoken of in the warmest terms of affection and praise and by his death in May 1874 the literary circle lost one of its eminent stars which illuminated the intellectual horizon for a considerable period of time. It is truly said that "the memory of authors is kept alive by their works" and though the personality of Dr. Bhau Daji long ceased to exist, so long as the shelves of the Royal Asiatic Society's Library contain so rich a treasure as the manuscripts of capital importance collected and preserved by the late Doctor his memory will ever remain green in our minds and remind us that "We can make our lives sublime." It has now been decided to keep the portrait of Dr. Bhau Daji on the walls of the Society's Library of which he was the senior and most honoured member and it will thus once again bring the likeness of that eminent scholar among us in his usual black coat with a rich Kashmre shawl and a heavy, conspicuous turban which graced his person while he was visiting the rooms of the Library 55 years ago.

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—:o:—

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NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Dec. 4.	
Previous Closing Rate	17.48
To-day's Opening Rate	17.56
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	17.40
Difference	—.08

EXPECTATIONS.

—:o:—

Broach Expectations Rs. 320/8/0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.26
To-day's Opening Rate	9.37
Difference	+.11
To-day's Closing Rate	9.35
Difference	+.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 4.			
Silver Ready	22	7	0
Unchanged			
Silver Forward	22	8	0
Unchanged			

Market silent.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Dec. 4.			
1st Settlement	51	1	0
2nd Settlement	51	2	0

Give Your Skin An Oxygen Bath

BECAUSE Ven-Yusa incorporates that rare vitalising element Oxygen it is incomparable for its natural purifying and beautifying action on the skin.

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Agents Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Charni Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 4.

Sturmfels, Heagenson, Bedi Bunder.

Stolzenfels, Frisens, Hamburg.

Heimei Maru, Kusnao, Java.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 5.

Wildenfels, Gordes, Hamburg.

Begum, Hinton, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Dec. 4.

Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Mooltan for Sydney.

Steamer Freeunfels for Hamburg.

GOVERNOR'S SIND FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

—:o:—

MR. L. R. TAIRSEE APPOINTED ADDITIONAL TREASURER.

The Executive Sub-Committee of H. E. the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund have appointed Mr. L. R. Tairsee as additional Honorary Treasurer in place of Mr. Vithaldas Kanji, who has left Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1929.

THE CAPITALIST ANGLE.

—: o :—

The memorandum of the Indian Merchants' Chamber presented to the Royal Commission on Labour is one of the most interesting statements submitted to it. The questionnaire of the Commission was so lengthy that a witness could hardly do justice to it if an attempt was made to go into all the details. The Chamber, therefore, preferred to prepare a synthetic and general statement setting forth in brief its views on all the main subjects dealt with by the questionnaire. It left the details to be answered by representatives of the technical interests concerned, who being familiar with the technicalities, could answer the questions from this standpoint satisfactorily. The main criticism of the Chamber is directed against Government who have sadly neglected their duties in the past in regard to education and development of industries. The cold weather tourists or propagandists like Miss Mayo who write about this country for the delectation of their countrymen after a brief visit forget that the abuses which they see here and for which they blame the people and their surroundings are more or less traceable to the shortcomings of Government and their sins of commission and omission.

India is unique in more ways than one. There is not a single country in the world which has lost its independence for over a century and which apparently is yet satisfied with the situation as exists to-day. There is similarly no other country where the percentage of education is so very low or where the interest of the State in indigenous industries is so very small. When critics in the West talk about India being a pariah amongst nations, they do not realise the fact that it is the subjection to a foreign country which has made her so. The Indian Merchants' Chamber very rightly points out that, in spite of the very heavy increased load of taxes being levied on the country during the last twelve years both by the Central Government and Provincial Governments, the popular demand for education has not been met. It is unfortunate, the Chamber proceeds to rub the fact in, that education is not even made available to the children of a limited number of industrial workers who will constitute the next generation of labour. Is it any wonder that this labour will remain inefficient and indifferent to all the canons of health and sanitation and will fall an easy victim to the blandishments of the first pied Piper of Hamelin who chooses to visit them and to entice them with promises of a new heaven and a new earth? The very constitution of Indian society precludes any adventure in the shape of Communism, and yet it must be remembered that the march of times has shown how the customs and conventions which had the apparent strength of ages and were expected to stand firm like the Pyramids have been blown away like chaff before the modern gusts of education and civilization. Who would have expected a decade ago that Turkey would be holding beauty contests and that the ruler of Turkey would be attending State dances in which Turkish ladies took part? Unless the State even now awakens to its sense of duty in regard to education and institutes measures for a nation-wide free and compulsory system of education, it is not impossible that the theories of Communism may find even in this country a good reception ground.

The indifference of Government to the development of industries, to which the Chamber has drawn attention, has served to keep the people hopelessly poor, without any initiative and prone to catch at any panacea which according to its advocates seeks to better their lot even to the slightest extent. Those who are situated as the Indian people are have very little to lose by any new experiment they may try. It is true that they are not over-fond of making such experiments, but even the proverbial worm will turn at last. The picture which the Indian Chamber gives is not overdrawn and it is on sure ground when it says that "the weakness of India's industrial position must be recognised if labour's condition is to be permanently improved." As Mr. Subedar, one of the spokesmen of the Chamber before the Commission, pointed out pertinently, the whole weakness of our industrial situation lies in the fact that Government have no settled national economic policy. It is merely a policy of drift and makeshift and such a policy cannot work any longer though it may have worked so long by cleverly-managed bluffs and boons. If the Labour Commission conceives its mission in the right spirit, it should take into consideration these fundamental questions propounded before it by the Indian Chamber and try to find out a solution. Widespread education and development of industries will be found to be the most essential remedy for the labour ills of the country.

THE UNDERLYING MOTIVE.

—: o :—

In a trenchant reply to the leading article in the "Times of India" of Thursday last, which defended the action of the General Medical Council of Great Britain in making persistent efforts to impose upon India a medical Mussolini to determine medical qualifications and standards for this country, Dr Jivraj Mehta contrasts the very suspicious difference in treatment meted out by that body to medical institutions in the United Kingdom and those in India, in regard to adherence to a particular standard. He instances the case of qualifications in midwifery, the very point of which the G. M. C. has made such a great deal in regard to India. The Council's contention is that its concern for the keeping up of medical qualifications and standards in India with the British level reached its greatest pitch when it discovered that Indian medical students were unable to handle a sufficiently large number of midwifery cases. The position in India at present is considerably improved. In Bombay and Madras, for example, the medical colleges find no difficulty at all in keeping up to the schedule that each student should have handled 20 "labour cases" before he goes up for his final examination.

But what is the case in the medical institutions in the United Kingdom? Dr. Jivraj Mehta quotes some interesting evidence regarding this point. Dr. Comyns Berkeley, in an address delivered at the Centenary Congress of the Coombe lying-in Hospital, Dublin, remarked that medical institutions in Britain had ignored the recommendations of the General Medical Council, and "there was no evidence to show that those who had passed the examination possessed the required knowledge and skill for the practice of midwifery". This complaint was made in 1926. From 1907 the General Medical Council had been making recommendations, but the majority of teaching schools and examining bodies in the United Kingdom had ignored them. In 1925 the position was that at the Maternity Hospitals students were given an average of four cases each and "looked on at the pupil midwives delivering patients for the remainder of their term". But the Council did not threaten to appoint a medical autocrat to lord it over these institutions that ignored its regulations, nor did it cease to register the medical degrees of such bodies. Why is it then that this threat of withholding recognition is made in the case of India? The motive underlying the threat is implicit in a recent communication by Sir Donald MacAlister, the President of the General Medical Council, to the Chairman of the Medical Council of New Zealand. He says in it that the G. M. C. has no rights of inspection and visitation in New Zealand, but it does not mind this, because in the case of Australasia "the professors and other authorities concerned are well-known" in Britain. He adds that "their records are sufficient guarantee that the work of standardisation they undertake will be well done"? Why is it that the G. M. C. has no such confidence in Indian professors? How is that the question of appointing a medical Mussolini for India did not arise so long as Indian medical education was completely in the hands of Britishers, the members of the I. M. S.? As regards the standards in midwifery, the Indian standard is evidently better than that prevalent in Britain. Is it not the case that racial bias and vested interests are behind all this agitation in England for imposing upon India a British medical officer to dictate to her in the field of medical instruction?

AIR-MINDEDNESS.

—: o :—

The Bombay Flying Club held its first annual gathering on Tuesday and it was made the occasion, very appropriately, for the presentation to the Club of a Moth Aeroplane by Sir Charles Wakefield. The large crowd that gathered at Juhu to witness the ceremony is an indication of the keen interest Bombay takes in the new method of transit. The Governor of Bombay christened the machine and India's first lady pilot, Mrs. F. D. Petit went up in it. Bombay has reason to be proud that it has been the first in encouraging civil flying. The Club at Juhu has 180 members, of whom 11 hold "A" licenses, 2 hold "A" licenses as War Pilots, while one holds the "B" license. Five of the members have their own private machines, while the Club provides four machines. There is no doubt that if the Government of Bombay encouraged University youths to learn flying by providing them with machines at the Club and inducing the Club to reduce fees for instruction to a moderate level, by giving it a special grant for educating student-apprentices, many young men and women from the middle classes will come forward to qualify themselves as pilots. At present the Bombay Flying Club with its high fees for entrance and for instruction is bound to remain a luxury of the rich. If this Presidency is to cultivate air-mindedness, means must be provided, the State taking the initiative, to bring facilities for learning flying within the reach of middle class Indians.

WELCOME STEP.

The Poona City Municipality deserves to be warmly congratulated on the welcome and courageous step it has taken in introducing compulsory primary education. Mr. Tulpule, the President of that body, announced on the occasion of opening new schools in certain parts of the city on Monday that from the beginning of this month the scheme of compulsory primary education was being enforced. Under the scheme 1,316 more children will be receiving the benefits of primary instruction. The Poona City Municipality which spent in 1919 only Rs. 80,000 for education has now to spend two and a half lakhs annually for the purpose, but the Government attitude in financing municipal schemes for compulsory primary education remains notoriously indifferent. The help the Government have rendered the Municipality of Poona consists in disallowing items of educational expenditure to the extent of Rs. 80,000. This is an eloquent commentary upon their oft-protested concern for mass education!

SECOND INTER-UNIVERSITY CONFERENEC.

IMPORTANT LEAD ON MEDICAL EDUCATION PROBLEM.

II.

Though the Indian Universities' Conference carried out much important work in various spheres of University and national life, the second Conference will be memorable "par excellence" for the important lead it has given the country in matters concerning the various medical problems, agitating the Indian medical world for sometime. The actual form in which the problem presented itself to the Conference had a threefold aspect: the establishment of a permanent All-India body to regulate the medical education and practice; the provision, *ad interim*, of an Inter-University Medical Board which would arrange for the inspection of medical examinations in India in the same way as the General Medical Council does in Britain, and the lack of which prompts the latter to use threats of an unbecoming nature; and the concerting of measures for the future progress of medical science in India. Of these, the last is a part, in my opinion, of the much larger general question of scientific research, its ways and means, which I shall discuss by itself in another article. The first two aspects of the main problem are inter-related; and so the Conference naturally discussed and disposed of them together. I shall, therefore, take them up for review in this article by themselves, using the proposal for the revival of the I.M.S. examination as a kind of appendix.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL COUNCIL.

The Conference recommended the creation of an All-India Medical Council consisting of representatives of Medical Faculties, of Government, and of the independent medical profession. It is unfortunate that at the Conference held in Simla on the 12th and 13th July 1929, the Ministers of Health from several Provinces were opposed to the creation of the All-India Medical Council, as proposed by the Government of India. I see no reason to stir the embers of this dying fire in the present connection; though I can understand the Ministers' unwillingness to commit themselves to a proposition on which they had had no time to feel the public pulse. As, however, it is only a temporary set-back, the Conference resolution is timely in that it would strengthen the Ministers for pushing on with this constructive measure of national importance.

NO MEDICAL MUSSOLINI WANTED.

Pending the creation of such an All-India Medical Council, which will negotiate reciprocity with the Medical Councils of other countries and regulate the standard of medical education as imparted in Indian Universities, the Conference had to face the demand of the Government of India, at the instance of the General Medical Council, for immediate steps to satisfy the latter in regard to the standards of our medical education. They ask for a whole-time Commissioner of Standards and Qualifications. The Conference has categorically negatived that demand, after an exhaustive discussion in Committee and outside. For, in their considered opinion, such a Commissioner was "not in consonance with the best interests of medical education in India". Instead they have recommended the immediate appointment of an All-India Medical Board, consisting of representatives of Universities from their medical faculties and of the Government of India, for determining and supervising medical qualifications and standards in Indian Universities. The constitution of such a Board would not be difficult to agree upon. It would, when formed, undertake the inspection of medical instruction imparted in the various medical colleges, and of medical examinations held by Universities, by means of a special system of part time but duly qualified Inspectors. And the cost of such an institution would be considerably less to the country than under the proposed machinery of the Commissioner of Medical Qualifications and Standards.

THREE "PRIVILEGES."

The Conference were told that in the event of India not having such a Commissioner, the General Medical Council would cease to register the Indian medical degrees with the result that medical graduates and students in and from India would forfeit all the advantages that now accrued to them from registration of Indian degrees on the Medical Register. A great deal has been said of the alleged privileges attached to the holders of medical degrees registrable in England, and so it is worthwhile considering them a little in detail. These are stated to be:—

(a) Indians holding degrees registrable by the General Medical Council, are permitted to enter the Indian Medical Service under the Regulations framed by the Secretary of State for India, for admission to that service;

(b) Indians with Indian Medical degrees are permitted to practise in the United Kingdom, and, subject to certain conditions, in other British possessions, so long as these degrees are recognised by the General Medical Council;

(c) Indians with such recognised Indian degrees, may serve as doctors on foreign going ships under the (English) Merchant Shipping Act (Section 209) 1894, and

(d) a partially completed medical course in India may count towards study if a student proceeds to Great Britain to complete his course for medical degree.

ONE-SIDED FIAT.

The most important of these privileges, from the point of value attached by Indian medical graduates, refers to the necessity of holding a qualification registrable in Britain, before they are permitted to enter the Indian Medical Service. This particular regulation owes its origin, not to any particular Act of Parliament, but to the fiat of the Secretary of State for India several years ago. It required all entrants to the Indian Medical Service to possess a medical qualification registable in England. As to the origin of this regulation one need not guess. The facts are obvious. This service, like all other Imperial Services in India, was originally meant as the field for employment for as many Britishers as possible. It is no longer necessary to have, nor to continue to extend this particular privilege to holders of medical qualifications recognisable on the British Register. In all civilized countries the regulations enjoin on the members of the Medical Service of the country, as well as on independent medical practitioners, the holding of medical qualifications registrable in the country itself. With India the case has been radically different under the above regulation. It, therefore, becomes necessary to request the Secretary of State for India to modify the existing regulation and to make the entrants to the Indian Medical Service to possess a medical qualification registrable in India only. It will then depend upon the All-India Medical Council, when created, to decide, in accordance with the law of the land, which medical qualifications besides Indian, should be registrable in India. In deciding that the Indian Medical Council will have to bear in mind the claims of all those countries which desire to promote reciprocity between their medical qualifications and our own. The initiative in this instance must lie with the Legislative Assembly, which should press the Secretary of State for India to rescind the existing one-sided regulation which is not in keeping with the self-respect of India, and to make the medical qualification, precedent to entrance in the Indian Medical Service, "registrable in India."

With such a change in the regulation regarding admission into this Service, it would not be necessary for Indians to go to England for obtaining the qualification registrable in Britain to entitle them to compete for the premier Medical Service of their own country, either by examination or by selection. Neither the General Medical Council nor Great Britain will then be faced with the problem of having a number of Indian medical students or post-graduates in that country. Those of them that desire further knowledge will go to other countries in the same way as hosts of medical-men from America go to Vienna, Berlin and Paris year after year for post-graduate medical instruction.

INDIAN PRACTITIONERS IN ENGLAND.

It is true that Indians with Indian medical qualifications are at present permitted to practise in the United Kingdom and about two hundred of them do at the present moment so practise in that country. But if a census be taken, it will be found that a very large number of these Indian practitioners in Britain, have already obtained a British medical qualification. A very small number of them only practise in virtue merely of their Indian qualifications. Compared to the number of Britishers who are practising in India at present in one capacity or another, perhaps about two thousand, the number of Indians so practising in Britain is very small indeed! Inspite of this smallness of their number, an opposition has begun to be aroused against them in Britain thanks to the conflict with certain vested interests in that country. As regards the eligibility of Indians on the British Register to practise in other British possessions, the less said the better. Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa will have practically none of them.

(To Be Continued.)

*The first article appeared on 3rd instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Intriguing.

The Japanese Government's attitude towards the concerted move for mediation of the Three Powers who have sent a joint note of protest to the Chinese and the Soviet Governments drawing their attention to the fact that they have infringed the Kellogg Pact, is certainly very intriguing. A message from Tokyo states that official circles there feel that joint representations at this stage "would hinder rather than help Mukden and Mascow from coming to terms." This attitude is suspicious as indicating a desire on the part of the Japanese Government to play for its own hand in the Sino-Soviet dispute. Japan's unwillingness to support the Powers in their concerted move for mediation was unfortunate but the latest messages state that the dispute has been settled by China and the Soviet agreeing to reorganise the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway in strict conformity with the 1924 agreements.

No More Commissions.

Replying to interpellations in the Commons in regard to the increasing prevalence of malaria in Bengal and the necessity which was urged upon him, of a Government inquiry to be undertaken in Bengal "with a view to the reduction and elimination of malaria", Mr. Wedgwood Benn said that the disease had not increased in the province in recent years and that the question of the inquiry concerned the Provincial Government. We hope there would be no idea entertained by that Government of appointing a Committee of inquiry. India has had a surfeit of Commissions and Committees recently. They are contrivances costly to the tax-payer and ultimately of very doubtful use in tackling the problem they investigate. Enough has been suggested by eminent and experienced medical authorities in India to eradicate malaria but the question is mainly of finance in putting into operation the remedial measures suggested by them. And Provincial Governments are notoriously unwilling to spend large amounts for the purpose.

The Starving M.P.

Miss Susan Wilkinson, M.P., recently made a suggestion that each Member of Parliament should be credited with a food allowance of at least £50. The suggestion has been revived again owing to the pathetic case of a young Labour Member who fainted in the Commons. He confessed that he was living on only one meal a day. The allowance of £400 a year which a Member of Parliament enjoys is evidently insufficient to meet his expenses. It is pointed out that several Labour members find it extremely hard to meet out of this allowance expenses incidental to their membership. The MacDonald Government will have either to take up seriously the question of increasing the allowance or accepting the suggestion made by Miss Wilkinson. It has been found possible for the comparatively poor man to enter Parliament but he cannot be expected to attend to his duties wholeheartedly in a starved condition.

A Thought For The Day.

"It is almost a definition of a gentleman to say that he is one who never inflicts pain. The true gentleman carefully avoids whatever may cause a jar or a jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast—all clashing of opinion, all restraint, all suspicion or gloom or resentment; his great concern being to make every one at their ease and at home. He never speaks of himself except when compelled, never defends himself by a mere retort, he has no ears for slander or gossip, is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him, and interprets everything for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes an unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments, or insinuates evil which he dare not say out. He has too much sense to be affronted at insult, he is too busy to remember injuries, and too indolent to bear malice. He may be right or wrong in his opinions; but he is too clear-headed to be unjust, he is as simple as he is forcible, and as clear as he is decisive. Nowhere shall we find greater candour, conciliation, indulgence; he throws himself into the minds of his opponents; he accounts for their mistakes."

—DEAN INGE.

The Illustrious Dead.

American (to fellow-passenger, a Frenchman, on liner approaching New York, pointing out to him the Statue of Liberty):—"Say, isn't that great?"

Frenchman: "Yes—but we also have made statues to our illustrious dead."

The World of Sport.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS.

Latest Doings On The Track.

BIRDWOOD, POBEIDA, NIX, AMIJ, RIYAD II & HARSAK IMPRESSIVE.

VESINGTON PLANET (Bowley) was sent five furlongs at a good pace. This grey looks fit and well.

* * * *

EASTERN ESSEX (R. Boy) with BIRDWOOD (R. Boy) traversed five furlongs from "nine to four" at top speed. Both finished strong and are in forward condition.

* * * *

CO-RESPONDENT (Stokes) had the company of WRIGLEY'S GUM (Bullock) and FLYING STEVE (Sibbritt) in a burst over six furlongs on the turf. CO-RESPONDENT was the best.

* * * *

SAXPENCE (Brace) shaped better than SANTOCK (Donnelly) in a fast gallop over six furlongs from "eight to two".

* * * *

POBEIDA (Behsman) strode out freely and well when sent to cover six furlongs. Byramjee has this grey in top hole fettle.

* * * *

WOOLWORTH KING (Marrable) and SERMON (Thompson) galloped a fast six furlongs together. The former was impressive and is a horse to follow.

* * * *

WILLIAM'S MOUNT (Stokes) in bandages, covered six furlongs from (10 to 4) in fair style.

* * * *

MAYBAR (Donnelly) and FESTIVE WREATH (R. Boy) were restricted to cantering exercise over a mile. Both are far from ready.

* * * *

DARK BLUE (Meherji) held a slight advantage over HALIM (Barnett) in a run over seven furlongs.

* * * *

Both QUI VIVE (R. Boy) and LOOSE MOMENTS (Stokes) were unimpressive when galloped six furlongs from (8 to 2).

* * * *

BELL'S HILL (R. Boy) and ROSE OF PERSIA (Clarke) negotiated a fast five furlongs. A fit pair, worth noting.

* * * *

NIX (R. Boy) shaped better than HENRIETTA (Harding) in a half mile spurt from "eight to four". An early winner.

* * * *

DESERT SUN (Behsman) covered a fast six furlongs in pleasing style.

* * * *

SHINING STAR (Bowley) failed to hold PUFFIN (Townsend) in a six furlongs' gallop on the race track.

* * * *

SOME LADY (Stokes) was sharpened over three furlongs from "ten" to "seven". The mare moved well.

* * * *

MANTILLA (Stokes) asserted her superiority over FLY BLUE (Bullock) in a dash over five furlongs a fit filly.

* * * *

AVAR (Behsman) traversed a mile at a good pace. Looks well.

* * * *

ROBERT (Sibbritt) was highly impressive in a brisk six furlongs' run.

* * * *

AMIJ (R. Boy) went better than RADHA'A (Howell) in a six furlongs' dash from (9 to 3).

* * * *

KHALIL BEG (Barnett) showed up favourably when taken over a fast six furlongs.

* * * *

KOMMANUR (Sibbritt) held MAY (McQuade) all the way in a six furlongs' gallop.

* * * *

RIYAD II (Behsman) had MANECK BEG (R. Boy) on the stretch in a burst over six furlongs. Can win when wanted.

* * * *

OTHELLO (R. Boy) failed to hold SHAMSUZZAMAN (S. Black) in a six furlongs' gallop.

* * * *

LION (R. Boy) demonstrated that he is fit and well when sent to cover an easy six furlongs.

* * * *

Both KHUMAYYSA (Howell) and JALAL (Obaid) were unimpressive in a run over six furlongs.

* * * *

AMAR (Barnett) beat BIRBAL (Meherji) in a dash over six furlongs.

* * * *

HARSAK (Townsend) shaped really well in a six furlongs' gallop. Greatly improved.

* * * *

GOLDEN BALL (Behsman) was much too speedy for RED FLAG (R. Boy) in a brisk six furlongs' spin.

* * * *

YELDRUM (Obaid) accounted for WEDNESDAY (R. Boy) in a run over six furlongs.

* * * *

KAYID SAUD (Howell) did not shape favourably in a six furlongs' gallop.

* * * *

PASHA (Howell) was seen to advantage in a similar spin. Very fit.

* * * *

MY HOPE (Sibbritt) moved very well in a strong gallop over a mile.

* * * *

TA'AMA (Barnett) was accompanied by TIAR (R. Boy) in a pace gallop over a mile. TA'AMA is very fit.

* * * *

SPLENDID (Sibbritt) shaped poorly in a mile spin.

JURWA (Clarke) moved very freely in a half mile spurt.

* * * *

NOBILITY (Clarke) gave all-round satisfaction in a mile gallop at three-quarter speed.

AN INDIAN RECORD ON ROLLER SKATING.

—:o:—

45 Miles In Over 5 Hours.

On Sunday last, the 1st inst., Mr. F. M. Umrigar, a Parsi lad under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League, completed 45 miles in Bombay on Roller Skates in 5 hours, 25 minutes, in the presence of Mr. D. F. Cama.

Mr. Umrigar started from the Flora Fountain and went on to Hornby Road took a turn on the Cruickshank Road, went to the Princess Street and thence to the Queen's Road and returned to Flora Fountain by the Church Gate Street. He repeated the same route till he completed 45 miles.

Calcutta Tennis.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

International Tennis Match organised by South Club resulted this afternoon in a easy win for the French players against representative Indian and European players.

In singles Cochet beat Madan Mohan 6/3 6/1 and Landry beat Bobb 6/2 6/1.

In doubles Cochet an Brugnon beat Dean and Capt. O'Callaghan 6/3 6/1 and Landry and Brugnon beat Mehta and L. Brooke Edwards 6/4 6/2.

French Captain's Impressions.

—:o:—

Giving his view on the subject of Indian Tennis M. Brugnon, Captain of the French Team; said: "Many of the players are of good standard, and I have excellent reason to class Madan Mohan as an outstanding players. But really first class tennis can only be found in Europe; and it is only by competing there that leading Indian tennis players can make themselves championship players."

PROVINCIAL BANKING COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

To Meet in Bombay on 16th.

The Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, as at present arranged, will examine witnesses in Bombay from December 16 to December 23.

A Sub-Committee of the Banking Inquiry Committee will examine witnesses in Ratnagiri between December 11 and December 14, and return to Bombay. The Bombay witnesses will be examined by the full Committee between December 16 and December 23.

The programme of the Inquiry Committee for January and February 1930 is as follows:—

January 1930:—13 to 17, Karachi; 18 to 23, Hyderabad (Sind), and 24 to 30 Sukkur.

February 1930:—3, Bombay; 10 to 17, Dharwar; 18 to 20 Belgaum.

The combined teams of Europeans and Parsis.

PARSIS ALL OUT FOR 186.

(Continued from Jage 1.)

the ball. Meyer had done wonderfully well. He and Hudson had completely changed the aspect of the game and given their side a fighting chance. Hosi and Behrend added 31 runs to the total the latter attacking the bowling with fearless indifference. He won the honour of having hit the first six of this season's tournament. Longfield did not stay long but the association of Hosie and Horton laid the foundation of a fruitful partnership which produced 55 runs and still remained unbeaten at the end of the day.

A very interesting crisis has now been reached. The Europeans have thus far obtained a lead of 190 runs. To-day they have to fight both against runs and against time. In order to obtain a decisive result they will have to declare by twelve o'clock. It remains to be seen whether the Parsis draw or win the game outright. The chances are just as great that the Europeans will be able to dispose of them and win the game. It is a long time since such an intriguing situation has occurred and to-day's game is bound to attract a record crowd.

The Parsis met with an early disaster on Wednesday when Vajifdar and F. Kapadia continued the innings. Longfield began bowling from the pavilion end and when Vajifdar blocked his second delivery Hewetson who was fielding at short leg dived forward and brought off a brilliant catch, falling full length in the effort. (114-4-40) Bahadur Kapadia replaced him at the wicket, and opened with a single. At the other end he played out a maiden over from Behrend, and then his brother turned Longfield neatly to fine leg for four. After two maiden overs had been bowled Bahadur hoisted 120 by glaming Behrend for one. Meyer took over from Longfield and sent down a no-ball. B. Kapadia stepped out and drove the next one hard towards the screens but Horton fielded it brilliantly without allowing a run. F. Kapadia hooked the fast bowler dangerously over Hosie's head and obtained two runs for the stroke, repeating the stroke for four in the same over.

F. KAPADIA OUT.

A no-ball by Meyer and a glance for two by Fali Kapadia sent the next decade on the board. The same batsman greeted with similar strokes for two and one. Bahadur completing the over with a brace in the gully. Excitement was its height at this stage. Only seven runs was required to pass the European score and every stroke was followed with interest. Fali smacked Meyer into the gully for a single and when his brother faced the total was increased to 140 wih a square shot to the tents. In Behrend's next over F. Kapadia succumbed to a claim for l.b.w. (140-5-49). The retiring batsman had played a great innings extending over two hours and a half and it was unfortunate that he could not stay to pass the European score.

PARSIS PASS THE SCORE.

(Marshall opened with a skied shot to leg for a single and then put Meyer into the gully for a like number. Spens conceded four byes in the same over. A shot to mid on for a brace by Marshall hoisted 150 on the board and then he crossed over to face Meyer. By hooting a long hop he obtained four runs, and one more was added as the result of a bye. A single by Marshall and a stroke for two by the other batsman was followed by a snick for three and 160 appeared. At this stage B. Kapadia stepped out and returned the ball to Meyer who brought off a fine one-hand catch. (161-6-9).

The next batsman to come in was Palia who played out a quiet over.

A COLLAPSE.

Now Meyer gave place to Longfield at the maidan end. Marshall glanced him prettily to the pavilion and crossed over with a single. This gave Palia a chance to face and break his duck by played Longfield to the off for a brace. Marshall scored another single before he was snapped up behind the wicket by Spens off Longfield's bowling. (169-7-18).

Purviz Mehta filled the vacant place at the crease and after Palia had scored three runs, he himself opened his account with a risky shot in the slips near Hosie, which rolled for four. In Meyer's next he glanced Meyer for two and then put him into the gully for a single. He turned Longfield to leg for two but was clean bowled in the same over. (181-8-9). Kalapesi joined Palia at the wicket and played out a maiden over. The latter took a single off each bowler. Meyer then sent down his eight no-ball but in the same over when Kalapesi attempted to hit him he was held in the slips by Behrend. (185-9-1). Palsetia was the last batsman to come in, and in his first over he survived a confident appeal for a catch behind the wicket. He was not to stay long, however, for when Palia gave him a chance to face. Longfield scattered his wickets. (186-10-0). The Parsis had batted for a little under three hours and a half, and the Europeans were only 45 runs in arrears.

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SECOND INNINGS.

—:o:—

The Europeans Bat Again.

At half-past twelve the second innings began, Meyer and Hudson opening for the Europeans. Palsetia took charge of the leather from the Gymkhana end and conceded a single in his first over. It was noticeable that Gandhy had not come out to field, a substitute having take his place. Kalapesi's first delivery was a wide and the last ball of the over rolled untouched to the boundary. Palsetia sent down a maiden over and then Hudson played the other bowler for a single but an overthrow by Purviz Mehta caused the score to advance by four runs.

MEYER GETS A LIFE.

With a single off the fast bowler Meyer crossed over to drive Palsetia to mid-on for a brace, the rest of the over being unproductive

When his score was 4 Meyer skied the ball and was given a life, Kalapesi failing to hold the ball. A long hop by the left-hander was pulled to the leg boundary by Hudson and then Meyer had an uncomfortable time with Palsetia.

At 19 Vajifdar took over from Kalapesi and Hudson hoisted the second decade with a single, after twenty-five minutes of batting. He then evoked applause by turning Palsetia cleverly to the leg boundary. The lunch interval arrived soon after. with the score book reading 24 runs, Meyer and Hudson being 4 and 15 runs respectively.

AFTER LUNCH.

—:o:—

A Fine Recovery.

After lunch Kalapesi opened the attack from the pavilion end, while Palsetia took on from the other side. Very slow cricket marked the beginning seven singles being scored in twenty minutes. Several changes were then made but the batsman had by now collared the bowling and in the next forty minutes 70 runs were added to the total, Meyer doing most of the cricket. It was dashing cricket.

Kalapesi came on to bowl again at the Bori Bunder end and Meyer brought his own score to 70 by slicing him into the gully for a single. Hudson had a narrow escape at 44 when Palia in running forward just failed to hold him. The batsmen were well set and the score mounted steadily. Meyer missed Palsetia with a terrific swing but a little later he reached his eighty by driving Kalapesi into the country. Hudson came to within two runs of his half-century when he played a risky high shot to mid-on.

EFFECTIVE CHANGES.

A change was made at the Gymkhana end where Colah was put on to bowl. Each batsman took a single off his first over and in the bowler's next Hudson reached his half century amidst applause. After 140 had been hoisted on the board Palsetia came on in place of Kalapesi and with his first ball bowled Hudson (141-1-51). The retiring batsman had played an invaluable innings and fully deserved the ovation he received. Hosie replaced him at the wicket and played out the over, but Colah's next saw the dismissal of Meyer who was taken behind the wicket. (141-2-85).

Meyer had played one of his best innings and with the exception of a life at 4 his display had been faultless. He had come in at a critical moment but during his stay at the wicket he had made up the arrears and given his side a lead of nearly a hundred runs. The teams adjourned for tea at this stage.

BEHREND HITS THE FIRST SIX.

Behrend and Hosie came out to continue the innings after the interval the former facing Colah who completed his over. Behrend broke his duck with a single to leg and when Hosie pulled a full toss to the same place the batsmen ran four runs for the stroke. The fielders were well placed out, but Behrend was not to be denied. With a hefty swing he clumped the ball out of the ground and on to the pavilion. This was the first six that had been scored in this season's Tournamen. Hosie put the other bowler away for two and Behrend turned Colah to leg for the same number. Another single caused 160 to be hoisted and Behrend greeted this with a clever stroke into the gully for the maximum. He then completed the over by reaching forward, and gliding the ball for a brace. At the other end Hosie played a short one and sneaked a run for it while Behrend put Palsetia into the gully for two and one. Hosie survived an appeal for l.-b.-w. off the last ball of the over.

BEHREND OUT.

When the score was 171 Vajifdar took charge of the bowling from the pavilion end and Marshall replaced Palsetia. This change proved fruitful for in attempting a square cut off the first ball Behrend lifted it to Mody who was substitut efor Gandhy and that player accepted the chance (172-3-14) Longfield succeeded and began quietly with a single off Marshall but in the bowler's next over he was held in slips by Vajifdar (180-4-2). Horton opened his account by driving Marshall straight into the country for a brace and then cutting him for one. Hosie faced Marshall and sent him to the tents past cover point, 190 going up at the same time. A few singles gave place to a drive to the long boundary by Hosie and another single put the second century on the board after three hours and ten minutes.

BRIGHT CRICKET.

With the arrival of the new ball Kalapesi took over the attack from the pavilion end and after he had conceded a couple of runs to Horton Palsetia was brought on at the other end. A hard square cut by Hosie saw the ball flash to the off boundary where Mehta just failed to stop it. Hosie caused the next decade to be hoisted by turning Kalapesi to next. Off the next ball he survived a very confident appeal for a catch behind the wicket. He celebrated by clumping the other bowler for four, then Colah earned applause by fine fielding in the slips. A fizzer from Kalapesi rolled untouched for four.

HOSIE'S FIFTY.

When Horton blocked the ball Hosie called for a run. Horton refused and Hosie dashed back to his crease. But the ball had already been thrown in and glanced off the bowler. This gave the batsmen a chance to take a run.

Hosie reached his fifty soon after. A lucky stroke over slip's heads brought him four runs, and for the next ball he sneaked a single. Horton then lifted Kalapesi to the long boundary and stumps were drawn with the score standing at 235 for 4 wickets, Hosie and Horton being 55 and 19 respectively.

EUROPEANS (1St Innings).

R. J. O. Meyer, b B. K. Kalapesi	10
R. E. H. Hudson, c H. Vajifdar b Palestia	5
A. L. Hosie, b Kalapesi	30
J. W. A. Stephenson, c B. Kapadia, b Palsetia	6
T. C. Longfield, b Kalapesi	14
L. L. Armitage, c Palsetia, b H Vajifdar	3
K. Horton, c B. K. Kalapesi, b H. Vajifdar	2
R. H. Hewetson, c B. Kapadia b B. K. Kalapesi	13
S. W. Behrend, not out	36
A. L. Spens, b S. Palsetia	8
Extras	14
Total	141

Falls of wickets:—1 for 16; 2 for 20; 3 for 34; 4 for 68; 5 for 75; 6 for 75; 7 for 76; 8 for 82; 9 for 95; 10 for 141.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. Palsetia	23.5	10	42	3.
B. K. Kalapesi,	18	6	45	5.
H. J. Vajifdar,	19	11	19	2.
P Palia	4	1	20	0.

PARSIS (1St. Innings).

F. E. Kapadia, l.-b.-w. S. W. Behrend	49
F. K. Nariman, b S. W. Behrend	2
S H. Colah, c A. L. Spens, b R. J. O. Meyer	15
S. N. Gandhy, l.-b.-w. T. C. Longfield	5
H. J. Vajifdar, c R. H. Hewitson, b T. C. Longfield	40
B. E. Kapadia, c and b R. J. O. Meyer	9
N. D. Marshall, c A. L. Spens, b T. C. Longfield	18
P. Palia, not out,	9
Purviz Mehta, b T. C. Longfield	9
B. K. Kalapesi, c S. W. Behrend	
b R. J. O. Meyer	1
S. Palsetia, b T. C. Longfield	0
Extras	29
Total	186

Fall of wickets:—1 for 3; 2 for 25; 3 for 49; 4 for 114; 5 for 140; 6 for 161; 7 for 169; 8 for 181; 9 for 185; 10 for 186.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R J. O. Meyer	26	9	56	3
S. W. Behrend	17	5	43	2
T. C. Longfield,	17	4	48	5
E. L. Armitage	3	0	10	0

Meyer bowled 8 no-balls.
Behrend bowled 2 no-balls.

EUROPEANS (2nd Innings.)

R. J. O. Meyer, c B. Kapadia, b S. H. Colah	35
R. E. H. Hudson, b S. Palsetia	51
A. L. Hosie, batting	55
S. W. Behrend, c Mody, b N. D. Marshall	14
T. C. Longfield, c H. J. Vajifdar, b N. D. Marshall	2
K. Horton, batting	19
Extras	9
Total (for 4 wkts.)	235

Fall of wickets:—1 for 141; 2 for 141; 3 for 172; 4 for 180;

PRIZES FOR HINDU CRICKETERS.

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To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be very much obliged if you will announce in your paper that a prize of Rs. 101/- will be awarded to such member of the Hindu team wh makes the best batting show in the final match of the Quadrangular Tournament and that another prize of Rs. 101/- will be awarded to a member of the Hindu team for the best bowling performance in the same match. —Yours etc.,

JAMNADAS M. BUXL.

Bazar Gate,
Dec. 3.

SPORTING GOSSIP FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Europeans Bid For Victory.

Cricket holds the interest of all sportsmen at the moment and much that is sensational is being witnessed on the old Esplanade maidan. The game in which the Parsis are opposed to the Europeans has taken a dramatic turn and the Presidency, which in the past, has done many startling things is making a gallant attempt to enter the Final.

R. J. O. Meyer, the old Cambridge Blue, played a fighting innings yesterday and if his 85 was not without blemish he played delightfully free cricket. Much is expected from the Hampshire amateur, A. L. Hosie who is collecting the runs in his own elegant style.

* * *

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

The Amateur Boxing Federation is running its annual tourney at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall. There have been some surprising results on the first day. Dyer, the hard-hitting light-weight from Kalyan lost after an extra round to Lance Corporal Porter (Sherwood Foresters) after a stirring fight.

Danzil Martin could not participate on medical grounds and good judges believe that Corporal McKnight of the Ulsters will eventually emerge the winner in this division.

The Sherwood Foresters boast a good man in Pte. Goode, a welter-weight, who should carry the honours in his own division.

D. Lomas, the Railway champion, lost to Corporal Slater of the Ulsters in the Feather-weights. A tough youngster he is lacking in experience.

* * *

FRANCE AND INDIA AT TENNIS.

The remaining matches in the Tennis Carnival at Calcutta had an international flavour. The representatives of France met the best that Calcutta could put forward.

Cochet, playing at the top of his form, dominated Madan Mohan from the start and Landry easily disposed of E. V. Bobb.

That they are one of the best doubles combinations in the world, Cochet and Brugnon demonstrated when they outplayed the veteran L. S. Deane and Capt. O'Collaghan.

It is possible that Mahomed Sleem of the Punjab will play at Delhi. He represented India in the Davis Cup and has won several tournaments in England. One of the soundest base-liners in the game. Sleem should extend the visitors if he touches the form he showed in Europe three years ago.

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FIGHT FOR MIDDLE-WEIGHT TITLE.

Ted O'Rourke, the boxing promoter, has offered £10,000 on behalf of the Chicago State Corporation for a contest between Mickey Walker and Len Harvey. The middle-weight champion of the world recently defeated Alec Hudkins and has not looked back on the form he displayed when he out-fought Tommy Milligan.

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AMERICAN WOMAN GOLFER'S PLAN.

Glenna Collett, the champion American woman golfer is to make the trip to England next year in an attempt to win the British title. She was beaten at St. Andrews last year by Joyce Wethered, Miss Collett's score for 9 holes was 34—an amazing feat for women's golf.

* * *

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP WINNER.

The Mohawk after four previous unsuccessful attempts won the Liverpool Cup before the close down of the English season. Lord Derby's Drift, now retired to stud, started favourite but was unplaced.

* * *

Lord Derby's three year old filly DRIFT has finished her racing career and will be retired to stud.

* * *

BULAND BALA at one time considered one of H. H. Aga Khan's classic hopes will, in future, race in India. It will be recalled that this son of Blandford ran a good second in the Grand Prix at Paris and may be he will carry the green and red jacket of the Mohamed as magnate in a Viceroy's Cup race next year.

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The ex-jockey Ritchie trained his first winner when he saddled St. Andrews' Eve for the Maiden Plate at the opening meeting of the Madras Race season.

* * *

It is pleasing to see both Purtoosingh and Balfour back in the saddle again. A nastly accident kept the well known Indian jockey out of the game for nearly two years, but he is obviously quite well again. He was astride Fakri a winner at Lahore last week and Balfour steered Armistice to victory at the same venue.

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GOLFER'S RECORD-BREAKING FEAT.

Sandy Herd playing at Rickmansworth holed the eighteenth in one. It was a distance of 146 yards. Herd has performed the feat on 18 occasions which is in itself an unparalleled feat.

Should he bring his record to twenty an American golfer has promised to present him with a solid gold pulter.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

Free And Compulsory Education Introduced.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Dec. 2.

In respect of compulsory primary education the Poona City Municipality enters on a new remarkable phase. From yesterday in five backward wards of the city the scheme of compulsory primary education comes into operation for children between the ages of 6 and 11. The Nationalist President of the Municipality, Mr. H. V. Tulpule, performed the very noteworthy ceremony of opening several schools in those wards. For the last ten years and more the local Municipality had been trying its utmost to introduce compulsion. But there were differences between the parties in the Municipality. One party wanted compulsion only for boys at first in view of the shortness of funds. The opposite party went the whole hog and sought compulsion for boys and girls. And between the two opposed parties the scheme fell through. But now unanimity has been reached and the Government has sanctioned the scheme. How the scheme works out in practice has to be seen. But the new President has got the credit of introducing compulsory primary education.

PROHIBITION.

In another respect also, the new President and the Municipality is lucky. Some months back the Municipality had passed a resolution demanding the closing of all liquor shops in the city. The resolution was sent to the Collector who has now asked for a scheme from the Municipality to bring about the closure of the liquor shops. The Municipality has appointed a small committee to prepare the scheme. The public of Poona hopes that the scheme will be soon made ready and forwarded to the Collector for execution.

CITY CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual report of the City Congress Committee is submitted to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. This Committee did much during the past year for the boycott of foreign citoh and the sale of khadi. Mr. G. N. Kanitkar, the Secretary, is one of the enthusiastic workers of the Committee. Five bonfires of foreign cloth were held and khadi was hawked to the value of Rs. 2,000. The Flag Salutation Ceremony was observed regularly on the last Sunday of every month at different places of importance in the city. About 1000 members were enrolled in the city and thus the quota of the city according to the scheme of the All-India Congress Committee was made up. In furtherance of the Congress programme several public meetings were held in the various centres of the city.

MAHARASHTRA COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

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Need For Industrial Banks And Railway Facilities.

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 4.

When the Fourth Maharashtra Commercial Conference re-assembled to-day, Mr. Birla presiding the following resolution regarding the Banking Inquiry Committee moved by Mr. Walchand Hirachand was carried unanimously:—

"This Conference is of opinion that if the benefits of banking are to be derived most economically and speedily in a country of such vast magnitude as India, it is essential that indegenous bankers or Shroffs as they are called must be Agents of the Imperial Bank or any other bank which may take its place. Secondly it is essential to start an Industrial Bank in order to supply capital to Industrial concerns in the country through the Banking Inquiry Committee which should consider these questions and make a definite recommendation in connection therewith."

The second resolution moved by Mr. N. C. Kelker demanded amendments in the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act in order to prevent the agriculturists cheating their creditors, by first dealing with them in the capacity of merchants, and later on evading payment, by taking advantage of the relief available under the Agricultural Act. This resolution was also duly carried.

Three other resolutions were put from the chair one expressing grief of the conference at the untimely death of Jatindranath Das who sacrificed himself at the alter of the Motherland by hunger striking as a protest against the callous treatment of political prisoners and condemning the Government for bringing about such a situation, the second offering tribute to the late Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpye and the third expressing deep sorrow at the untimely and accidental death of Seth Narottam Morarji and expressing gratitude for his services to the cause of Maharashtra's industrial regeneration.

The conference also passed resolutions demanding the re-introduction of the gold currency in order to stabilise the ratio and to stop the present confusion and instability of Indian currency, and demanding an industrial survey of Maharashtra and thus making available for the public use authentic information regarding raw materials and showing what scope was possible for indigenous manufacture.

Another resolution demanded that better Railway communications should be established in the Konkan. A further resolution asked for legislation to regulate the working of foreign Banking and Insurance Companies in India by way of making it essential for the companies operating in this country to have their capital in Indian currency, three-fourths of which is to be subscribed by Indians and to have such companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, and that assesment of income-tax should be made on the basis of average income for three years.—Free Press.

Nagpur.—Mrs. Ramabai Tambe, wife of the Acting Governor, distributed prizes at the baby Show in connection with the Health Week Exhibition held here. At the conclusion of the function Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan was at home to the Acting Governor and Mrs. Tambe.—A. P.

12 BONFIRES IN A YEAR.

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Activities of Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee.

Rs. 4,600 WORTH KHADI SOLD.

The Publicity Department of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee sends the following:

KHADI HAWKING SOCIETY MATUNGA.

This Society was organised by members of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee nearly a year ago. It started hawking Khadi by raising a small capital from among the members themselves on the basis of mutual buying and selling. The contributions of the members have now been returned and a handsome little amount was left on hand for investment for buying Khadi stock for hawking. The members have been able to sell about Rs. 4,600 worth of Khadi till now and they had half a dozen bonfires made of foreign cloth which they collected while hawking.

MSS. MONTHLY.

We have had the pleasure to receive during the week the fascinating Gandhi Jubilee number of "Khadi Sevak" from Bombay Rashtriya Shala Takli Mandal, Vile-Parle. This is a special number of the manuscript monthly of the above name conducted by Sjts. Pranlal and Bhagwandas Sheth of the Rashtriya Shala and contains a number of thoughtful and valuable contributions specially made for the occasion by veterans in the Khadi movement such as Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sjt. Mohanlal Pandya, Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, Dr. Sumant Mehta and others. The front page is illumined by a short moving message from Mahatmaji to the children of the Shala. The most striking feature of this special issue, however, is the number of charts, tables, graphs, bibliographies and varieties of statistical information with which the issue is literally studded and which are a regular treat to every careful student of the nation's economics. We offer our warmest congratulations to the editors for having brought out this beautiful special number on the occasion. The exterior and the general get-up are as attractive as the interior. We feel for a while every one of our magazines worth the name were issued in manuscript as a perfect piece of art such as this number is rather than in stereotyped letter-press.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE BOMBAY.

The Bhuleshwar Congress Committee was active throughout by enlisting Congress Members and hawking Khadi. Processions and nagar-kirtans were held on Sundays and from time to time. Special hand-bills were issued during Divali holidays appealing to people to refrain from spending money on foreign articles and exhorting them to carry on Boycott of Foreign Cloth through Khaddar.

DIDIGUL (TAMIL NAD).

Rs. 2,062-13-0 worth of Khadi was sold through two shops within three weeks upto 2nd November. A branch of A. I. S. A. has been opened here. Special wall posters have been prepared to push on F. C. B. propaganda.

The number of pledges in Champaran has reached a total of 14,115.

PLEDGES IN CHAMPARAN.

The Behar branch of the A.I.S.A. has sold Rs. 22,507 worth of Khadi upto 20th Nov. Out of this Rs. 18,892 worth of Khadi was sold through retail sales and the rest was sold wholesale. Besides this Pandit Bodhnarayan Misra, a Congress worker has sold Rs. 4,000 worth of Khadi separately through his own individual efforts. The number of pledges in the Bhagalpur area has reached 3,987.

KHADI BAZAR.

A Khadi Bazar was organised at Siddapur (North Canara) Volunteers visited 800 houses hawking Khadi and there were two public meetings and a procession.

NATIONAL FLAG ON MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

The Municipality of Tumsar passed a resolution to put up National Flag on the Municipal Building. Bonfires of foreign cloth were made at Bhandara, Tumsar and Sihora.

All India States Subjects Conference.

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LAHORE, Dec. 3.

Preparations are in full swing to make the annual session of the All-India States Subjects Committee, which is going to be held in Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore on December 27, 28 and 29, a great success. A strong Reception Committee with Sardar Sewa Singh Thikriwala as Chairman and Mr. P. M. Kaul, Bar-at-Law, as Vice-Chairman, has been formed. More than 1000 persons from different States of the Province have already been enlisted as delegates.—Free Press.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS' FEDERATION.

—:o:—

Review Of Work Done During Past 6 Months.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 14.
(By Mail.)

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Transport Workers' Federation (I. F. T.) was held at Amsterdam on Saturday and Sunday, the 2nd and 3rd November.

The Report on the activities submitted by the Secretariat showed that during the half year under review the International had been exceedingly active on behalf of the affiliated Unions, and that in all respects, it is enjoying a growing prosperity.

The Committee approved the application for the affiliation of the Esthonian Seamen's Union, Latvian Motor Drivers' Union, Roumanian Railwaymen's Union, Spanish Seamen's Union of Barcelona and the Indian Quarter Masters' Union of Bombay.

INCREASE IN AFFILIATION FEES.

It also appeared from the report that practically all the important organizations, representing over five-sixths of the membership had agreed to increase the affiliation fees for the years 1930 and 1931 porposed by the General Council for the purpose of more active and sympathetic propaganda in non-European countries.

Worthy of special mention are the efforts made by the Secretariat of the I. T. F. on behalf of the German Railwaymen in connection with the application of the Young Plan.

The Executive Committee approved the proposal of the Secretariat that an International Railwaymen's Conference be held in Madrid in 1930, just before the Congress of the International Railway Congress Association, to voice the views of the Railway workers on the questions affecting them, which at present are dealt with autocratically without hearing the staff.

The Secretariat further reported on the International Conference of representatives of Dining and Sleeping Car employees, held in Paris recently and the Committee approved the proposals for future action on behalf of those workers.

PROPAGANDA AMONG SEAMEN.

The Committee further with satisfaction took cognisance of the manner in which the Dockers' and the Seamen's Section of the I. T. F. had, thanks to the strong and united stand of the I. F. T. delegates, succeeded in enhancing the prestige of the International at the 12th and 13th Sessions of the International Labour Conference, and in securing results calculated to be of the highest importance to the Seamen and Dock-workers of all countries if the activities are pursued. The Committee also approved the proposed measures for future propaganda among the seamen in favour of the eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week, and further laid down guiding lines for the propaganda to be undertaken in non-European countries, particularly Asia and South America, where very satisfactory relations have already been established with a considerable number of Unions of Railwaymen, Seamen and other Transport workers.

Finally the Committee considered measures to be taken to support the propaganda among transport workers in countries where the working-class is exposed to reactionary Government activities, notably Italy.

It was further decided that the next Biennial Congress of the I. T. F. should be held during the month of September, 1930, in all probability in London.—Free Press.

MR. HARDY'S REPORT AND AFTER.

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CONFERENCE IN DELHI NEXT WEEK.

Move of Government.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 4.

The Government of India has called a Conference of representatives of the cotton textile industry from different centres to be held in Delhi next week, to discuss certain issues raised in Mr. Hardy's report.—A. P. A.

Bombay Millowners' Representatives The Bombay Millowners' Association will be represented at the Conference by Mr. H. P. Mody, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. A. Geddis, Sir Joseph Key and Mr. Maloney (Secretary).

The Ahmedabad Association will be represented by Mr. Chamanlal Parekh, Mr. Sankarlal Bulabhai, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalji and Mr. G. I. Patel.

The Cawnpore group will be represented by Mr. J. Tinker and Mr. Ramsay Scott; Mr. D. P. Kaitan will speak for Bengal, and Mr. G. W. Chambers for Madras and Lala Sri Ram for Delhi.

Quilon.—Messrs. Pyaralall, and Srikrishna Barg, of Cawnpore, who are on a world cycle tour left for Trivandrum on Tuesday.

Karachi—The outward Air Mail left at 12/55, p.m. on Tuesday.—A. P.

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What the People Say

"WANTED ANTI-PRIEST CRAFT ASSOCIATION."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—May I again crave the hospitality of your columns to reply to Mr. Madon's letter which appeared in your issue of Wednesday, under the heading "Teachings of Zoroaster"? Mr. Madon has taken exception to my letter of Thursday, the 16th instant, with the expression of his views that I have written a long rigmarole which is neither history nor religion. It is very surprising that the long series of expositions which my rigmarole contained, touching on the unwarranted and irreligious customs prevailing amongst the Parsees, should have escaped Mr. Madon's notice as not to have needed a refutation, except on a single subject. However, I will leave this alone. It is but natural that Mr. Madon should have found my letter to be a rigmarole, because I had dared to lay bare certain facts which no clergy would relish or tolerate, except those of an independent and unbiassed bent of mind with the scholarly and intimate knowledge of, and teachings in, Avesta. Suggestions from a layman advocating innovations and reforms, in one's religious customs, are always distasteful to those clergy who are imbued with bigoted religious ideas of their own, and who have been allowed for generations to run in the same old groove, fearless under the belief that their followers are no more than an inert mass of flesh. It is not strange that such laymen are always condemned as blasphemes and deliberate misleaders.

Now to Mr. Madon's other remarks that my long rigmarole reads neither history or religion, and that my allusion to the Aryans of India and Iranians of Persia living one time together as brethren in Central Asia is a fiction. Mr. Madon should have noticed that my letter of the 14th instant to which he has taken an exception, dealt purely with the question of "Mooktad", the ceremonies whereof have been cited by me as needless, superfluous, and more adapted to idol worship. In the face of this how could Mr. Madon have expected me to write on religion and history? Now to the all-important question of the bad taste on my part in having indulged in pure fiction rather than in facts in a public print into which I have headlong rushed. I am not aware (perhaps I may be wrong) that there is any better authority amongst my community on History and Philosophy than that highly cultured scholar and enlightened gentleman, Mr. Shapoorji C. Hodiwalla, for whose talents and genius I have the highest admiration. I refer Mr. Madon to his lecture on the Indo-Iranian religion delivered by him at the Cama Institute. I would quote here in Mr. Hodiwalla's own words the beginning paragraph of his lecture:

"It has been proved that in very ancient times, in what may be called the Indo-Iranian period, the Aryans of India and the Iranians of Persia were living together as brethren in Central Asia. And that we have historical remains of the period in what the Veda and the Avesta shared in common, in language, religion, ceremonials or mythology, etc., etc."

Can anything be more clearer than this to prove that history tells us of such a period having once existed? Would Mr. Madon still call this a fiction? Mr. Hodiwalla's two expressions, "It has been proved" and "We have historical remains of the period", are sufficient to refute Mr. Madon's allegations that I am either an ignoramus or a misleader. Will not this be a news for Mr. Madon? And will it not take his breath away?

Now to another remark by Mr. Madon. He has repeatedly harped on and ridiculed the expression made use of by me, "That I am endowed with common sense and a clear perception of what is right and wrong" and ironically expressed that my opinion about certain prayers not being prescribed by the Prophet and thus being spurious, must naturally be due, for my trust of Avesta knowledge, to the gift in me of the endowment with common-sense, etc., etc. Mr. Editor, I would like Mr. Madon to understand, that he is labouring under a delusion, because what I wrote was not from any intellectual gift, which he has ridiculed, but from the dictum of a safe and a venerable Dustoor (now passed away) who was highly proficient in Zend, Persian and Pehelvi teachings. This was in a long discourse with him on the subject of the purity and excellence of our religion. The discourse was continued for years and it has cast a deep impression on my mind. The learned Dustoor was not loathe to express that the laity were to be pitied for so recklessly throwing away money during the "Mooktad" and also in unnecessary ceremonies after the dead. Mr. Madon has quoted some passages from the Gathas. I have never disputed their correctness, their purity or their excellence. But do these Gathas teach and tell the laity, "Thou shalt spend Rs. 1,500 in the ceremonies after each of thy departed dead, whether thou canst afford it or not, and thou shalt mutely pay the clergy all this money, which alone would pave the way for thy departed dead to stand unsullied before the throne of God?"

Mr. Madon has stated in his letter that the recital of the Papet by the clergy after the dawn of the fourth day is not needed. If the recital of the Papet at all is calculated to do any good to the departed dead, before the dawn of the fourth day, then why not after too. In the absence of any explanation by Mr. Madon on this subject, I will, in my own orthodox way put a construction on it. This is, that after the dawn of the fourth day, the departed dead, probably retire into too deep a slumber, that the chanting of the Papet, which costs rupee a piece, can scarcely penetrate into the kingdom of heaven to be audible to the dead.—Yours, etc.,

AN ORTHODOX PARSEE.

"SCIENCE AND RELIGION."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. D'Avoine complains bitterly that I introduced a whole cart-load of "irrelevant questions." They were, we are told, "incoherent," also. Perhaps I may be permitted to point out at the outset that, it is not for him to determine what is "irrelevant and incoherent," etc. He cannot be the plaintiff and defendant, advocate, judge and jury—all in one, and at the same time. He has now pontifically, but with a "small still voice"—ordered me to confine myself to "the four questions," which he put the other day, to his "Jesuit friends." I am then promised a "complete answer" to my questions.

I will now proceed to do my best. Let us then first consider his question No. IV. I wish your readers to note the wording of the question to start with. This is the question: "'Can it be **denied** that God **was fond of flesh and blood**: that he **liked sacrifices**, and that he **required the blood of his own son** (Himself) to wash away the sin (sic) of the world and to **appease** himself? Has this a barbaric origin or not?" (Bolds are my "Masala".) We must take the words as they stand, and personally I am "a poor thing" as a thought reader, I will answer it by putting another: by no means "incoherent" or "irrelevant" this time.

Suppose I returned to-day, to the faith of my fore-fathers of long ago, in Wales and England. We are told in any elementary History of England, that the Celtic races worshipped many gods. In Britain and in Gaul (Dr. D'Avoine's native land)—the Druinids were the ministers of Religion and they kept up the traditional belief which had once been prevalent in all parts of the world, that the gods could only be appeased by human sacrifices. It was supposed that they needed either to drink human blood or to be supplied with human slaves and that the only way to give them what they wanted was to despatch as many human beings as rapidly as possible into the other world The favourite way of doing this was to construct a huge wicker basket in the shape of a man, and to cram it with men and women and set it on fire. Now, were I to-day, to proceed in precisely the same way, to gather together all the members of "Rationalist Church" (priests, and all) and cram them in a basket and burn them all alive; would that afford a conclusive proof that my "God" had actually asked me for a squard meat? But not a single Rationalist could complain, for we are told by heir High 'Priest' in Byculla that it can't be " 'denied that God is (or was) fond of flesh and blood' " and that he "'likes sacrifices.' " I am amazed that an educated man could be found in Bombay to put such a question even to a Jesuit.

Let us now consider "question" No. 3. Here it is:—"What explanation can be given regarding the prediction of Jesus that the end of the world was going to take place during the life time of the people, he was addressing? And that the Sun.....would fall on Earth (sic)?" Now, it seems to me quite impossible for any one to suppose that the Regulator of all things visible and invisible—or at least no one who has formed any conception of the infinite depths of space and the thousands of millions of worlds which it contains:—I submit that no one can suppose the Ruler of all this could be incarnate in 'Totality' in the matter of any single Planet, and could there be subject to the brow-beatings and revilings of men and to be put to death, etc., etc. We are not called upon to believe such an absurdity, or the absurd "prediction" referred to by Dr. D'Avoine. It is as absurd as a literal interpretation of the Astronomical body the "Sun." Were I to tell Dr. D'Avoine that the best cure for a certain disease was to "put the 'invalid in the Sun" and to make him "sit" in it. The good doctor—taking as usual all things "literally"; would at once exclaim: "What a hopeless ass! how can I make my patient "sit in the Sun" when the Sun is 95 millions miles off?" and "in a temperature twice that of an Electric furnace." Then there is question No. I: The fact is that "the verdict of Geology regarding the age of the Earth, the age of man, or the antiquity of man"—is in fact being "disputed" daily by scientists themselves. Evolutionists to-day are afflicted with a sort of "Decay of Faith" (see M de Morgan's "Prehistoric Man," and Osborn's "Man rises to Parnassus"), etc., etc. As to question "No. 2":—As if I have been a Brahmin since 1912, I have nothing at all to do with R. C. S. and their 'belief' that the world is flat, etc. Any way, they are not more silly than those who "search the scriptures," with a miscroscope in a vain hope of finding "Monkey-Embryos"—faked or otherwise. Finally, I have to ask Dr. D'Avoine a simple, plain question. Is it the fact that Haechel wrote as follows in reply to Dr. Brass, who accused Haechel among other things of adding and withdrawing all the necessary 'verteberal' (in one case 15 or 16)—to illustrate his monkey-Embryos? Pleading guilty, Haechel wrote: "I begin at once with the contrite confession that a number of my embryo diagrams are really 'forgeries' in Dr. Brass' sense.....Hundreds of the best Biologists lie under the same charge. The great majority of all my morphological, anatomical histological and embryological diagrams, are not true to Nature, but are more or less doctored, schematised, and reconstructed." (Haechel in the "Munchar Allgemcine Zeitung" of January 1909.

If it was all a "misunderstanding" and "the fraud of his Jesuit enemies" as Dr. D'Avoine would have us believe; then I fail to understand why such a "confession" and "apology" were necessary. And why did not Haechel prosecute the publishers?—Yours, etc.,

J. D. JENKINS.

CHALLENGE TO STATES' PEOPLE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is now clear from the Viceroy's reply to our request for the representation of the States' people also at the Round Table Conference that all our thanksgiving for His Excellency's announcement was premature. The reason given for refusing our request is, in effect, none else than that the States' people have not yet made themselves irresistible like the people of British India. Even though, like the States, British India too has its own "acknowledged Rulers", they are not exclusiveiy to be taken as "the only persons who can speak with authority" in its behalf; and the leaders of the Congress and its other political parties must be taken into consultation, although these parties claim to have no manner of legal or constitutional authority. But the consideration which necessitates this concession to the public of British India need not be put into operation in favour of the States' people because these have not consolidated their forces and armed themselves with sanctions as have the people of British India. In other words, it looks as though the British Government will not listen to mere moral reasoning and will not appreciate any force that has not behind it an organisation determined to struggle and suffer. Here then is a challenge to our public spirit and patriotism. Our object is to attain to a standard of free and purposeful citizenship similar to that made available to our brethren in British India. We do not desire the elimination of the thrones; but, on the contrary, we believe that the safety and the permanence of the thrones are far better secured under a system of responsible Government than in an autocratic or bureaucratic regime. And we wish to be active participators in the many-sided life of all-India on terms of equality and fellowship with our brethren across the border. Our aspirations are a blend of State patriotism and all-India nationalism. If we are sincere and earnest about these aspirations, it is plain that we must now set about preparing ourselves for a course of serious and sustained struggle in their cause. It is of no use simply to be crying out to British India for help. Our compatriots there have enough to do with their own complex problems; and, further, it is only natural that they may not be able to appreciate as keenly as we can all the peculiar hardships of our situation. Let us, therefore, resolve to rely upon curselves and furnish at once the needed answer to the challenge thrown out to us by organising ourselves and proving that we are determined to be heard and reckoned with. I am hoping there will soon be held in Bangalore a Conference representative of the public of many States for this purpose. In the meantime, I appeal to the popular leaders and public institutions in all States throughout India to express their bitter and intense disappointment at the views expressed by H. E. the Viceroy on the question of the representation of the States' people at the Round Table Conference and to urge that our request may be re-considered and granted.—Yours, etc.,

D. V. GUNDAPPA,
Hon. Secretary,
South Indian States' Peoples' Conference,
Basavangudi P. O., Bangalore City.
Nov. 29.

REVERTING TO OLD PRACTICE.

—:o:—

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION'S DECISION.

A meeting of the members of the East India Cotton Association was held on Tuesday at 1 p.m. at Sewri. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., presiding, when about 360 members were present. The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Durgadutt Savalka and seconded by Mr. Ramchandra Vaidya, President of Marwari Chamber of Commerce and supported by several other prominent members, and was declared carried by the President only 3 persons voting against the same:—

"This general meeting of the members of the East India Cotton Association Ltd. resolves to request the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., to abolish the new appeal and survey time which was adopted temporarily owing to the emergency of the riot, as it is not in conformity with our by-laws and brings unreasonable losses and inconvenience to our members and to continue the old appeal and survey time until bye-laws are changed."

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MR. BIRLA'S WARNING TO MILLOWNERS

—:o:—

No Imperial Preference By Back Door.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER CONFERENCE.

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 3.

Scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed throughout the proceedings of the second session of the Maharashtra Commercial Conference Delegates had come to Conference from all over Maharashtra. The Conference was held in specially erected shamiana which was artistically decorated. Amongst those present were Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Laxmanrao Kirloskar, Seth Hanmantrao Ramnath, Seth Nagappa, Rao Bahadur Pophale, Mr. Bhopatkar and others. Messages of sympathy were read from Collector of Sholapur, Seth Shantikumar Narottam Morarjee, Seth Lalji Naranji, Prof Kale, Mr. Gunjal and Mr. Tairsee.

EDUCATE, AGITATE AND ORGANISE.

After Mr. Gulabchand Hirachand had read his welcome address, Mr. Kelkar proposed Mr. Birla to the chair. Mr. Kelkar said Mr. Birla was not only successful merchant prince but also a fearless fighter from national point of view of economic interests. Having watched Mr. Birla's work in Assembly for three years Mr. Kelkar said he could bear testimony to patriotic fervour with which he approached questions of national interest. Mr. Birla commended the respect and confidence of not only his friends but also opponents in the Assembly. As President of the Federation of Indian Chamber Mr. Birla, declared Mr. Kelkar, was preparing nation-wide organisation for attainment of Economic Swaraj.

MR. KELKAR'S CERTIFICATE TO MR. BIRLA.

In course of his welcome address to delegates to the fourth session of the Maharashtra Commercial Conference Mr. Gulabchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Reception Committee traced the industrial growth of Sholapur. He claimed for Sholapur that mill cloth produced in Sholapur mills was in every sense of the term wholly Swadeshi as every process was done in the district itself. Ordinarily businessmen did not take to education and educated-men did not take to business but things were changing now. With the growth of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce the general awakening among businessmen was satisfactory. In India Government were following stepmotherly policy towards indigenous enterprises. Messrs Kirloskar and Ogale could tell them pitiful stories of their trials and tribulations. The greatest need of the business community was education, agitation and organisation.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Birla then delievered his Presidential address. Mr. Birla made a comprehensive review of the condition of the textile industry, the currency and exchange policy and pleaded for realisation by businessmen of their larger obligations as citizens. Before dwelling on the various aspects of the Textile problem Mr. Birla addressed a severe note of warning to the Bombay Millowners' Association, in reference to their alleged sympathy with the principle of Imperial Preference in connection with the question of protection to the Textile industry. Mr. Birla said, "While appreciating very fully the difficulties which the Bombay Millowners are facing and the crisis through which they are passing I warn them not to think of supporting Imperial Preference directly or indirectly. I would impress on them that as owner of cotton mill I have as much stake in the industry as any group in Bombay have in the same. I am sure that the mill-owners would alienate the sympathy of the whole country if they played with this idea of Imperial Preference. After all it was the people on whom the industry should depend for protection and from whom they should expect protection and not the Government. I would very strongly urge the Bombay Millowners to look to wider interests of the country. I can foresee that not only all the sections of popular blocks in the Assembly but the whole Indian mercantile community irrespective of caste, province, and creed would oppose any introduction of Imperial Preference by the back door.

The Conference rose for the day. The Subject Committee meets to-night.—Free Press.

DROPS DOWN DEAD IN HIGH COURT.

—:o:—

IDENTITY OF ALD MAN NOT TRACED.

A tragic incident occurred in High Court on Tuesday. A middle aged Hindu after climbing the stairs near the Appellate Court suddenly collapsed on reaching the second floor. Dr. Anklesaria who was called gave the opinion that the man died of heart failure. On his person were found Rs. 27 in cash, a watch, and gold seeve-links on his shirt. His identity could not be ascertained, and his body has been removed to the morgue by the police.

SHOLAPUR PRESENTS CIVIC ADDRESS TO MR BIRLA.

—:o:—

Municipalities & Swadeshi.

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 3.

Mr. Birla who arrived here by the morning mail from Bombay preside over the deliberations of the fourth session of the Maharashtra Commercial Conference. accompanied by Mr. Walchand Hirachand was received at teh station by Mr. Gulabchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Reception Committee and Dr. Mulay President of the Municipality and large number of leading citizens.

CIVIC ADDRESS.

In the morning Mr. Birla was presented the Municipal address. The address referred in terms of praise to the qualities of the head and heart of the guest, his pioneership in the Jute mill industry in Bengal, his work as President of the Federation Indian Chamber and as member of Fiscal and other Commissions and also to his princely donations to the Hindu University and other educational institutions.

Those present at the function included the Assistant Collector Khan Bahadur Munshi Khan Bahadur Hazaratkhan Mr. Walchand Hirachand Mr. Kelkar and others.

MR. BIRLA'S REPLY.

Replying to the address, Mr. Birla said: I have looked forward to my visit to Sholapur. Maharastra has always had attraction for me. I always felt that Maharashtra possessed practically more commonsense than any other province. I hope to learn from Maharashtra. I had visited Sholapur eight years ago to see Social Welfare work.

Mr. Birla then referred to the depression in textile industry and contrasted the apathy of the Government of India towards the premier national industry with the anxiety shown by British Government for the promotion of national exports. He felt that Municipalities could do a good deal to assist Indian industries by abolition of octroi and by purchasing Swadeshi articles only for municipal needs.

Mr. Birla then appealed to Municipalities to do their duty by the "untouchables by throwing all wells schools, roads etc., open to the "depressed" classes and by bringing persuasion to bear on trustees of temples to throw open temples to the "untouchables."

In conclusion Mr. Birla said: Swaraj may come through Downing Street or through Round Table Conference but Swaraj could not be retained unless they had made themselves fit for it by solving all their burning internal problems.—Free Press.

GOD IN GATHAS AND RIGVEDA.

—:o:—

Zarathushtra's "Dualism."

DR. ZIMMERMANN'S LECTURES.

A series of lectures on God in the Gathas and the Rigveda are being delivered by Rev. Fr. Dr. R. Zimmermann, S. J., at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay.

The first two lectures dealt with the history of the problem and the method of its solution. It might be more difficult. the lecturer said, to form a correct notion of God as expressed by the Rigveda or implied by it, than to find out the idea of God in the Gathas; still the internal and external difficulties besetting the way to an accurate solution of the problem were many. The question had, as far as the lecturer knew, not been treated before either in the same manner or to the same extent, a difficulty which ensured the originality of the statements and conclusions offered in the lectures. Moreover a really scientific treatment of the question required a critical philologist and a competent theologian in one person, of whom one would have to supplement and check the other. All the same the comparatively straight line of evolution followed by the notion of God in the older parts of the Avesta, the historical knowledge of the background of Zoroaster's person and work, and the research work done before by others promised a fair amount of success to the present inquiry.

In the way of a general description the lecturer said that the Mazdah religion was dogmatic and consistent to an extent to which very few, of any, of the sister-religions of the Indo-European family are. It was a historical fact that the Greeks, who came into longest and closest touch with the ancient Iranian and their descendants, were struck by their ideal and spiritual conception of the deity.

MAZDAH AHURA AND ANGRA MAINYU.

Coming to the dualistic character of Zoroaster's reform, the lecturer admitted that ancient, medieval and even modern critical writers speak of Zoroastrianism as dualistic; that dualism might have been latent in the pre-reformed Iranian belief, and that possibly the Gathas themselves gave occasion to the view that the teaching of Zarathustra was dualistic. It might indeed seem that the universe appears as split into two halves, one owing allegiance to Mazdah Ahura, and the other to Angra Mainyu, and that thus "de facto" an empire of Bad stood against a realm of Good.

But the real question was whether this division was one "de jure," by right, and recognised by Zarathustra as a theological and philosophical necessity which would last for ever. The lectures would endeavour to give an answer to this question on the strength of the evidence in the Gathas.

Touching upon the dualistic character of Zoroaster's teaching as a religious and an economical reform, the lecturer said that Zarathustra was a man of deep insight into human nature and possessed a comprehensive knowledge of life. It was thus but natural that his reform included, nay consisted of a social and economic change, as a natural ground on which to rear the spiritual structure of the new doctrine. "Mens sana in corpore sano," a healthy mind in a healthy body, had been the motto of Zarathustra centuries before these words had been uttered by Juvenal in ancient Rome Economic reform was necessary for the religious change; religious reform gave the mere material change a spiritual meaning.

ZARATHUSHTRA'S "DUALISM,"

Continuing the description of Zarathustra's teaching in general, the lecturer said it could not be subject to doubt that Zoroaster's religious reform had been looked upon by himself and by others as a change from Bad to Good. Taking it that the belief in God as one was a higher stage than the belief in many gods, it was to me presumed that Zarathushtra at least aimed at monotheism. The tendency from the many to the one God was clearly traceable in the sister-religion of the unreformed Iranian doctrine in the creed professed by those Aryas who before that time had been battling their way into the Indian Peninsula. It might thus safely be presumed that the belief in one God was not wholly absent from the pre-Zoroastrian religion.

Like all real reformers Zarathustra took over as much, and changed as little, as was compatible with the consistency of the new teaching. It was but a reflection of his own, often enough bitter, experiences when he represented the two principles as being at war with one another. He found himself up against what seemed to be unsurmountable difficulties and determined resistance. There was a consolation in the higher parallel that Mazdah Ahura's power also was restricted by Angra Mainyu. But under such circumstances it is indeed plausable that Zarathustra's "dualism" was optimistic: as he in moments of quiet reflection could not give up faith in final success, without giving up himself, so was Mazdah in the end victorious. Thus Zoroaster's "dualism" in reality is a quasi-monotheism, even for the "first life." The psychological-theological parallelism between the preacher and the peaching showed clearly in which direction Zarathustra's aim was lying.

TRADITION.

Coming to Tradition the lecturer said it was gratifying to find present-day Parsee thinkers and writers holding the same position as he had arrived at. This was the more important because they represent the living tradition, which originated the very moment the Gathas were preached, endured through all the centuries of the past and might express aspects of Zoroastrianism which were never committed to writing. Used with the necessary qualifications, tradition was a valuable witness. The main source remained the Gathas themselves, naturally. Every bit of evidence to be found in the text had to be examined, turned over and over again, not only with the eyes of a 20th century critic, but with the mentality of an actual hearer of Zarathustra 2500-3000 years ago.

SENT TO GALLOWS.

MURDER OF YOUNG MADRAI WOMAN.

A death sentence was passed by Mr. Justice Madgaonkar at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Khwaja Hussein Mahomed Kassum, a Mahomedan aged 28.

The accused met a Madrasi woman Annamann, at Fergusson Road, Parel on August 22, and proposed to her to be his mistress. The woman who was a mill worker, scorned the offer. Her refusal so much provoked the accused that he took out a knife and stabbed her, as a result of which she died.

The jury having unanimously found the accused guilty of murder, his Lordship sentenced him to be hanged.

APATHY OF BOMBAY ANGLO-INDIANS.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The charge of apathy against Bombay Anglo-Indians made by Col. Gidney in his address on Wednesday night does not apply to the members of the Federation. Our activities in connection with the Simon Commission annoyed rather than pleased him. After meeting the Simon Commission on their first visit to Bombay, the Federation at a great deal of labour and expense held public meetings and collected material for the framing of the memorandum to be presented to the Simon Commission. We sent a representative to the All-India Anglo-Indian Conference held at Calcutta in June 1928 and he was hooted, jeered and shouted down whenever he expressed an opinion contrary to the views held by Col. Gidney. The Conference which was dominated by Col. Gidney selected the President of the Bombay Branch of his association to represent the Anglo-Indian community of Western India both on the Simon Commission and the Hartog Committee. The Federation accepted this decision with the result which has brought forth a wail from Col. Gidney.

Honestly speaking after eleven years of Col. Gidney's leadership the Anglo-Indian is still found "sitting on the fence" because it is impossible to understand his policy. Addressing the railwaymen at Allahabad sometime ago he advised his followers not to look to the European for support as he could do nothing for them. Their future he said lay with the Indian and he discovered that the Indian was their brother and in a fervour of patriotism exclaimed that they should be proud of their "motherland"—India. In his address on Wednesday to the railwaymen of Bombay he declared that the Indians were out to oust them from the railways and proposed starting a Railway Employees' Union of Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans with a war chest of Rs. 5,00,000. This sounds ominous. Has Col. Gidney since his speech at Allahabad, rediscovered that the Indian is an enemy and the interests of Anglo-Indians are being endangered by him to the extent that an open declaration of war should be made?—Yours, etc.,

W. E. THOMSON,
Hon. Secretary,
A. I. Federation.

Clare House,
Clare Road,
Byculla, Nov. 29.

—:o:—

Wadhwan State's People's Conference.

—:o:—

A corresponden wires from Wadhwan Camp under date Dec. 2.—

A Reception Committee under the Chairmanship of Seth Mohanlal Pitamber is now busy making brisk preparations for the forthcoming session of the Wadhwan State's People Conference to be held on the 14th, 15th and the 16th instant. Various committees have set to work and bands of workers are visiting villages and enlisting the support of cultivators. The local Mahajan have allowed the use of Lalchanji's Dharamshala for holding the Conference.

Dr. T. O. Shah, of Bombay who is here on a short visit has donated Rs. 500 and Seth Moolchand Ujamshi Gandhi Rs. 125 to the Conference Fund.—A. P.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Dr. Hardikar Leaves For Lahore

HUBLI, Dec. 3.

Dr. Hardikar, General Secretary, Hindustani Sevadal, has left for Lahore. He will be touring the Punjab, to inspect all the training camps started by the Volunteer Board of the Lahore Congress Reception Committee for the training of volunteers. He will be in the Punjab till the Congress session is over.

The preparations in connection with the holding of the Hindustani Seva Dal Conference at Lahore during the Congress week, will also be personally supervised by Dr. Hardiker.

The actual date of holding the Conference will be announced shortly.—Free Press.

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8-25-B

GUPTA PRAYAG DISPUTE.

Hindu Deputation Waits Upon Dewan.

A deputation of representative Hindus under the leadership of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas waited upon the Dewan of Junagadh on November 25 to represent the grievances of the Hindus with regard to the Gupta Prayag settlement. The deputation was received by the Dewan Saheb who gave them a patient hearing. Sir Purshottamdas in the course of stating the case for Hindus said:—

"We, the undersigned, President and members of the Hindu Deputation, seek this interview with you in connection with the unfortunate occurrences that have happened during the last few months at Gupta Prayag, one of the most sacred and universally venerated places of pilgrimage for Hindus from all parts of India."

"On our way from Nava Bandar yesterday, each one of us had the opportunity of personally inspecting, with the assistance of local officials, in minute details, the site in question. We have heard the version of the Mahjans of Delwada Una and Diu who had collected at Gupta Praying yesterday morning in large numbers. We have also elicited all pertinent information about this place from the Mahant of Gupta Prayag, a venerable person of about ninety years. We feel that we may justifiably say, at the outset, that the situation of this site the surroundings of the same, and the buildings therein carrying as they do inscriptions showing that they have stood there for more than 150 years past, have all impressed us regarding the undoubted protection which the Junagadh State has given to this place for more than a century and a half now.

GUPTA PRAYAG AFFAIR.

Regarding Gupta Prayag proper we have seen your order of 13th October 1929; we have carefully examined every aspect of that order and have studied, on the spot, the changes which would be involved, as a result of your said order if carried out. We do not think it is necessary to go into the recent history of events at Prayag which has culminated in your said order. We are aware that there are some differences in the version of the State that led up to this order and the version of the Hindu Mahajans. But it is not necessary for our purpose to either discover or emphasize points of differences in this connection so much as to put before you the points of contact and agreement as we believe them to be. In the first place we feel that if your order is carried out, there will be the alienation of land settled on the Mahant of Gupta Prayag perhaps centuries before the first survey in Samvat 1952, by enjoyment and occupation, and certainly recognised by the State by survey and settled in that year. We feel that nothing has happened at Gupta Prayag as a result of any act of commission or omission by the Hindus which can justify such as precedented interference on the part of the State. The inference is warranted that there were no graves at Gupta Prayag in the year of survey, because if there was graves there, they would have been shown in the survey map. We understand that it is admitted even by the present officers that the one grave marked B in your order was not looked up to by Muslims before about last seven or eight years. If, therefore the sections of Muslims of Mandvi known as Nallas have begun to worship at the grave marked B lately, we feel that it is not by any means a sound reason for alienation of land settled on a Hindu religious institution. We therefore, are concerned that the basis on which you have passed the order is unwarranted for such a fundamental encroachment on the Hindu vested rights. If we may mention one important detail involved in this change which your order inflicts on the Hindus it is that the enclosing of the graves with a wall 75ft. x 60ft. would mean enclosing several Banyan trees which, it is not challenged, are worshipped by Hindu ladies every Somvati Amas and every Vat Savitri Purnima day.

We wish to refer to the order passed by the State about the closed Dharmshala in the neighbourhood of these graves in about Somvat 1950. We have carefully gone through the history of the closing of this Dharmshala, with the help of your officials and the Mahajan on the spot. The former were good enough to enable us to enter the closed building and inspect it. We had it that on the evidence of a few masons the State believed the Hindu version regarding the building and decide to put an end to the bickerings between Hindus and Muslims about the building, thus ending a source of trouble in the manner which is recorded in the State records. Your Order of the 13th October 1929 to enclose the immediately adjourning plot in the manner indicated in your order is fraught with the greatest risk of a permanent source of trouble being created at Gupta Prayag the after effects of which we cannot possibly conceive with equanimity or with adequacy. We submit that if your order is carried through, it threatens to make Gupta Prayag a fruitful source of trouble for Hindu-Muslim difference hereafter.

WHY HINDUS OBJECT.

We have indicated above on the broadest lines the fundamental objection of the Hindus to the alienation of lands settled on Hindu religious institution, because of recent customs and habits alleged to have been in vogue lately by a section of Muslims of adjoining villages. We affirm it as a fundamental principle of statesmanship that any modification if desired by such a section of people should be secured by them from the Hindu community with the consent and after fullest recognition of convenience of Hindus, and we do not believe that Hindus will refuse to listen to any reasonable request which does not aim at infringing the Hindu rights. On these grounds therefore we hereby request for substantial modification of your said Order on grounds of equity, fairplay and protection to the Hindu subjects of His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

We are painfully aware of various criticisms of your said order till now by Hindus of this presidency. We feel that the criticism should be regarded as an indication of the depth of feelings of Hindus on the fundamental principles referred to as above. We regret that there have been personal allegations made against you in particular and His Highness the Nawab Saheb in connection with this order of yours. We are sorry for these personal attacks which we put down as results of exasperation and impatience. Nothing personal could be meant either against His Highness the Nawab Saheb or against you. We wish to assure you that the Hindu subjects of Junagadh State in particular and the other Hindus who respect these places of Hindu Pilgrimage all over India in general, have implicit that when their case is submitted to His Highness, as we do to-day, through you, from the aspects which strike the Hindus as fundamentally affecting their religious rights and liberties, they expect justice and even sympathetic treatment. It is in this faith that we have thought it our duty to wait on you to-day as the head of His Highness' Government and we trust we are not doing so in vain.

DEWAN'S REPLY.

Replying to the Deputation, the Dewan Saheb said:—

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdardas and Gentlemen,

The incident with regard to Prayag in connection with which you have come here was so thoroughly misrepresented in the press that when estimable men of the public position, which you hold, suggested that they would like to come in deputation to see the conditions personally and to get at the facts at first hand. I readily agreed.

Whatever conclusions you have reached on the merits of the case, I hope you will leave Junagadh with the feeling that there was every desire to have the fullest amount of light thrown on the subject, and that it was never intended to prevent any relevant facts from being brought into consideration. In accepting the suggestion for a deputation I wish to assure you that his Highness' Government have gone farther than is usual in such cases, in welcoming the participation in this affair of eminent British subjects from outside their own territory.

On the subject matter of the representation to which you have given expression, you will, I hope, not expect me to say anything at this stage beyond conveying to you my sincere assurance that everything that has fallen from you will receive deep consideration and thought as coming from gentlemen of your status, who had the opportunity or seeing the place of the local conditions. I am expecting to receive a Moslem deputation, which will also have its own standpoint to put forward. If you will permit me, I shall discuss with them what has fallen from you. I shall do all in my power to bring about an amicable settlement of this dispute. In the meanwhile as already promised, no action will be taken by the State in this direction.

It is most gratifying to me that the speech of your leader this afternoon contains a reference to the many unwarranted and unfair personal attacks that have been made against me. If there are people, who differ from the view, which I have taken on this matter, either with the knowledge of all the facts or with the knowledge of only some of them, they are at liberty to hold to their opinion. It is the lot of an administrator all over the world to have different criticisms on his actions made by different sections of the public. But there is one line of criticism, which has been repeated over and over again and towards which I must express my srtongest recentment, and, that is the suggestion that I have reached an unfair decision in endorsing the conclusions of a Committee composed of a Hindu, a Mussalman and an Englishman, merely because I am a Mussalman.

I am deeply sensible of the confidence, on behalf of the Hindu subjects of Junagad, in the fairness and Justice of his Highness' dynast, to which you have given expression, and on behalf of his Highness I assure you that the same sentiments, which had actuated the Rulers of Junagadh in the past, still continue and will always continue in his Highness' mind.

In conclusion, I have to thank you for the expression of goodwill used by you in your representation and, in particular, I have to express my personal obligation to your distinguished leader, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, for the valuable mediation which he has offered at undoubtedly considerable sacrifice by coming up all this way. I am saying nothing more than I should when I say that if this type of men with broad outlook and statesmanship had to handle things we can really hope for the best.

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LEFT-WING ATTACKS REPULSED.

—:o:—

Unemployment Insurance Bill In Commons.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Opposition stood aside while the Labour Front-benchers tried to subdue the renewed left-Wing attacks in the House of Commons to-night. The members of the Left King moved two amendments to Unemployment Insurance Bill designed to increase the allowances to the families of the unemployed persons, which the Government refused to accept on the ground of expense.

Divisions on these amendments, from which a majority of the Conservatives and Liberals abstained, resulted in their being defeated by 229 votes to 28 and 210 to 37 respectively. Subsequently, Government's task in piloting the Bill through the House was facilitated by the suggestion of Conservative Chief Whip to adopt the voluntary timetable to avoid all-night sittings and finish the Committee stage by tenth December. The Liberals agreed with the suggestion. Mr. Maxton, on behalf of Labour Left Wing, promised not to raise difficulties provided the programme took account of the wishes of the minority who were "endeavouring to improve the Bill."—Reuter.

ORTHODAX HINDUS AND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Sanatan Dharma Conference Demands Adequate Representation.

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

The All-India Sanatana Dharma Conference reassembling today passed a resolution requesting the Government to accord adequate representation to the orthodox Hindu community in the proposed Round Table Conference calling upon the Lahore Congress for a declaration that it stands for social, religious and cultural autonomy for all communities also demanding absolute freedom of religious faith and practices being guaranteed to all communities in any constitution that might be framed.—A.P.

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S VEILED THREAT.

—:o:—

Does It Presage Repression?

QUESTION IN COMMONS ON MONDAY.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

The London correspondent of the "Liberty" of Calcutta, understands that question will be raised in the Commons on Monday in regard to the speech made by H. E. the Governor of Bengal, at the St. Andrews' Day Dinner, foreshadowing a policy of repression in the eventuality of the Lahore Congress declaring for independence.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, it is learnt, will be asked whether the Governor's pronouncements in this matter had his, or of the Viceroy's concurrence.—Free Press.

AKALKOT STATE SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Demand For Reforms.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 2.

The 3rd sitting of the Akalkot State Subjects' Conference was held at Akalkot on Sunday at 3 p.m. in Sharan Math. The spacious hall was packed to the full by representatives from all the parts of the State including Akalkot and from Sholapur. Prominent among those who attended were: The Rani Saheb Regent, the Administrator Mr. Budhan, Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, Mr. Laxmanrao, Kirleskar, Mr. and Mrs. Shree Krishna Kirloskar, Rao Bahadur Dr. Mulay, Mr. Abdul Kareem, Pleader, Mr. Rajwade, Dr. Antrolikar, Mr. Damle, Chaunde Maharaj, Mr. Mahajan Antrolikar and others.

After reciting the national song the Chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. Jangam read his speech in which he dealt at length the disabilities under which the State subjects worked. The unpardonable sin of squandering the money of the people by the chiefs on whatever things their sweet fancies may direct their attention. He finished with an appeal to the authorities to grant responsible government to the subjects.

After this Mr. Jeurkar Korshetti and Shirvalkar proposed Mr. N. C. Kelkar to the chair. Mr. Kelkar was garlanded by Mr. Jangam.

Messages of sympathy were read from Mr. Bhopatkar, R. P. Karandikar and others.

Then Mr. N. C. Kelkar arose among loud cheers to deliver his address which lasted for nearly an hour and a quarter.

After this 4 resolutions were passed and the Conference was adjourned to the next day.

Two important resolutions were passed to-day, one about representation of State subjects at Round Table Conference., second about demand of responsible government.

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London, Dec. 3.

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MORE SOCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH EUROPEANS URGED.

—:o:—

Sir Chimanlal At Rotary Club.

BOMBAY, Dec. 3.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad spoke on the Englishmen's social "exclusiveness" in the course of an address delivered as guest of the Bombay Rotary Club this afternoon. The following is a summary of the speech of Sir Chimanlal:—

As far as I have studied the aims and objects of the Rotary Club, they are to bring about better understanding, and good-will between people inhabiting a particular place or country. That being the aim and purpose of the Bombay Rotary Club it may not be inappropriate to examine the conditions obtaining in this city and country which either further or retard the attainment of this aim and purpose. Viewing the matter from that standpoint India furnishes a very fascinating problem. We have a country or rather a continent inhabited by peoples of diverse religions and creeds, speaking different languages and with different customs and manners. The principal communities are the Hindu, the Moslem, the Parsi, and the European community so far as this city is concerned.

As regards the European community the Englishmen have to their credit the achievement of having by education and Government roused India to a sense of national consciousness and it will be a proud day for England when India takes her proper place as an equal partner in the British Empire.

If better understanding and good-will is to be promoted among all the communities, the best means is more intimate and more free social association. In this matter, as regards the European community there are two factors which work in opposite directions. With the progress of time Indians and Englishmen are coming closer together in trade, in commerce, the services and the Government of the country. On the other hand speedy means of travel and communication tend to make the Englishman regard himself as merely a bird of passage in this country.

In the administration you have now Indian members of the Council and Ministers working in close association with the European members of the Council and the Indian members have working under them loyally and in a friendly spirit the Englishmen in the Services. I personally know Indians and Englishmen so thrown together and their families coming into close social intercourse.

NO "POLLUTION" OF ENGLISH CLUBS!

And still an English member of the Council cannot invite his Indian colleague as a guest to any of the European clubs. The precincts of the Yacht Club or the Byculla Club must not be "polluted" by the shadow of an Indian coming into it. I very fully appreciate the desire and the recognised right of every community to have its own club or clubs restricting membership solely to members of the community, but I fail to understand why there should be any bar against an English member of the Club inviting his Indian friends as guests to the Club. An Indian of whatever exalted social status, even one who would be welcomed as a guest in any of the most aristocratic clubs in England, cannot be so invited in European clubs here. Please do not misunderstand me.

NOT IN A COMPLAINING MOOD.

I am not speaking in any complaining spirit. It matters little whether Indians are allowed as guests in these clubs or not; but what really matters is the principle underlying this exclusiveness based on racial discrimination. Believe me, the present system to which I have alluded has been felt to be mischievous not only by Indians but, as I know, by some very good Englishmen. I venture to make reference to this matter at this gathering because all those who wish well to the cause of promoting good-will between Englishmen and Indians feel that the present position in this matter is not satisfactory. May I repeat my request that you will kindly receive my remarks in the really friendly spirit in which I venture to offer them.

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Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 3.

T T Berlin on London	20.37-5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08-7/8
T T Brussels on London	34.87
T T Madrid on London	35.32
T T Milan on London	93.20
T T Berne on London	25.12
T. T. Paris on London	123.83
T T London on Prague	164.45

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 3.

Copper, Braziers	£92-1/2
Yellow Metal	£69-1/4
Spleter Hard Indian Brands	£18.3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£12-3/4
Tin, English Ingots	£179

BULLION.

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SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 4.

London Ready 21/7.
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China Opening 2/2/-, Closing 2/2/12.
American Cent 49/9.
Ready 51/3.
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Posh Opening 51/3, Closing 51/1-1/2.
Teji Mandi:—
Magsar 0/8/-.
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GOLD.

Ready 21/9/3.
Magsar 21/8/6.
Posh 21/8/3.
N. City 21/11/-.
N. Manor 21/10/6.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Our Market has ruled steady to-day both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/15 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/12/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment November Rs. 7/11 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment December Rs. 7/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 7/11 per cwt. F. B. H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/- per cwt.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 7/10/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 3.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan. £23/2/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers April/May £21/0/0
Linseed La Plata ton.
S'ment Full sellers Dec/Jan. £19/17/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.

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SUGAR VERY CHEAP

Icing Sugar at Rs. 17. Big Crystals at Rs. 13. Small Grains Crystals at Rs. 10-12. Castor at Rs. 11-8, packed all in 82 lbs patent bags, white suggar No. 1 quality at Rs. 9-8 for 82 lbs. Ask for free samples with one anna stmap to S. SINGHA, 111, Radhabazaar, Calcutta.

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THE JUPITER General Insurance Co. Is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1929

It rests on the people of India to make the JUPITER INSURANCE CO. Strong Institution

MUZAFFAR AHMED SWOONS IN COURT.

Mrs Milner White Renders Immediate First Aid.

PROSECUTION PRODUCES A "CRYPTIC MESSAGE"

MEERUT, Dec. 4.

Just before lunch time the proceedings of the alleged conspiracy case were temporarily suspended owing to the accused Muzaffar Ahmed's sudden loss of consciousness due to a fit of apoplexy. The first among those who rendered first aid was Mrs. Milner White, wife of the trying Magistrate. She along with her husband supervised all the arrangements which started immediately for the recovery of the accused. Muzaffer was at once removed to the verandha where a bed was prepared for him to lie down upon. Mr. Milner White sent for brandy, milk and water which were administered to the accused and Col. Rahman, Civil Surgeon, was requested over the telephone to hurry up to the Garden House. Muzaffer regained consciousness in about ten minutes' time. Col. Rahman then took charge of him and arranged for his conveyance by car to the jail barracks.

MUZAFFER AHMEDS' CONDITION.

All persons connected both with the prosecution and the defence showed great anxiety and concern over Muzaffer Ahmed's falling into a swoon. Khan Bahadur Abdel Kerim of the Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India, who is in charge of the case and whose bungalow is situated adjacent to the Garden House immediately brought from his house a bottle of Eau de Cologne and other necessaries including a bed and some milk. The medicines etc., were administered to Muzaffer Ahmed by Mrs. Sinha, Khan Bahadur Abdel Kerim and the prosecution and defence counsel. The immediate help and relief rendered to Muzaffer Ahmed by Mrs. Milner White, Mrs. Sinha, the Magistrate and Khan Bahadur Abdel Kerim won the admiration of all the accused and the spectators present in Court. Further enquiries made regarding the condition of Muzaffer Ahmed elicit the information that he has practically completely got over the shock of his unconsciousness. His pulse, temperature, and heartbeats have regained their normal course.

PROSECUTION ARGUMENTS.

Resuming arguments on behalf of the prosecution, Mr. Mitter dwelt upon the constitution and work of the various Workers' and Peasants' Parties in India. With regard to the question of the jurisdiction of the Court at Meerut counsel asserted that the activities in Meerut were regarded by the communists as an important move forward and in fact it was so. The first real move was at Meerut, namely, to win over the peasants. Phillip Spratt moving the "Bardoli Resolution" at Meerut had disagreed with Mr. Gandhi on the principle of nonviolence. Describing the Bardoli "Victory" as unparalleled in the history of the world. Spratt had laid great emphasis on the possibility of mass action by peasants.

Mr. Mitter continued that P. C. Joshi had written to Dutt, informing the former that an active and strong Workers and Peasants Party of the U. P. and Delhi had been formed at Meerut and that the party was working among peasants. Mr. Mitter contended that it was a belated attempt now by the defence to minimise the importance of the Meerut organisation. Dharambir was chosen as the Vice-President and Dr. Mukerjee was obiously the man for the presidentship of this most important organisation. The flower of the Punjab Party (Kedarnath Saigal) was chosen to adorn the Presidential chair. None could come from Bombay because the whole group was busy with the general strike. Adn an ardent detachment arrived from Calcutta headed by the redoubtable Spratt.

Proceeding Counsel said that it was in Meerut that the foundation of the Delhi and the U. P. Workers' and Peasants' Party was laid, or it was here in Meerut that the U. P. and Delhi Workers' and Peasants' Party was founded. Mr. Mitter argued: "Where else in India could you have found a better place to start a mutiny or a case?"

After tracing the history and development of the Meerut and U. P. Party and lastly dealing with the Constitution of the All-India Party, Mr. Mitter declared that these bodies were camouflage Communist organisations with treasonable objectives and that any one who was a member of these bodies were 'prima facie' guilty under Section 121-A.

ADHIKARI'S MOVEMENTS.

The Crown Counsel next took up the individual cases of the accused. Referring to Adhikari, Mr. Mitter said that according to a letter of Nambiar, a conspirator abroad, Adhikari was sent to arrange some sorts of classes to train people ideologically. When Adhikari was searched in Bombay, a mass of Communist literature was found in his possession. He settled down in Bombay and of all places chose the "Kranti" office, almost a Communist factory. He lost no time in joining the Workers' and Peasants' Party which he did in the month of February, 1929. Certain letters were intercepted which disclosed that Adhikari had been posting letters to Communists abroad.

A CRYPTIC MESSAGE.

Proceeding, Mr. Mitter said that the fatal document which was found against Adhikari was in cryptic Communist literature and it contained the following: Adhikari is employed in the firm here and therefore he is entitled to employment in our Indian concern." Roy's firm, explained Mr. Mitter, was undoubtedly the Communist International and the Communist Party. Adhikari, concluded Mr. Mitter, was in the Sub-Committee formed by the Communist Party in Bombay to run "Five Departments".

NIMBKAR AND SPRATT'S ACTIVITIES.

Alluding to accused Nimbkar's association, Counsel contended that Nimbkar had been associated with every phase of the conspiracy from very early stages. A small Communist nucleus in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee including Nimbkar and Joglekar had constantly endeavoured to capture the Congress. The same Congress group of Communists celebrated Lenin Day on 22nd January, 1927. Phillip Spratt had by then arrived in India and Phillip gave a philip to the Communist movement. (Laughter.) Nimbkar, added Counsel, had been a member of the Workers' and Peasants' Party from its beginning until he was arrested.

Nimbkar, declared Mr. Mitter, was the General Secretary of the All-India Workers' and Peasants' Party and a member of the new Communist Party and had played a prominent part in all the textile and other strikes in Bombay. Whatever might have been the cause of the strike the object of accused Nimbkar in making use of the strike as he did was certainly communistic. It was not for the rise of a few rupees in the wages of the workers that he was primarily concerned with the strike, but he was out to create class consciousness and solidarity amongst

(Continued on page 5.).

PROSPECTS OF WORLD PEACE.

—:o:—

President Hoover's Message To Congress.

AMERICA AND LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Washington—President Hoover's annual message to the Congress says that Government has high hopes of the success of the London Naval Conference. He is very much concerned at the growth of the expenditure on national defence, namely, over 730 million dollars in the current fiscal year exceeding the expenditures of most militarised nations of the world. The programme now authorised will still further increase this expenditure in future.

IF THERE'S NO AGREEMENT.

Falling an international agreement the United States will be committed for the next six years to a naval construction expenditure of over 1200 million dollars. The personnel of the United States forces including reserves number 728 thousand in 1929 compared with 299 thousand in 1914. These forces should be proportioned to national defence needs and should therefore to some extent be modified by the prospects of peace which were never brighter.

WORLD'S INDEBTEDNESS TO U. S. A.

The indebtedness of the various countries to the United States now funded totals 11,579 million dollars. The payments to the United States in that connection in 1930 are estimated at 239 million dollars. The American taxpayers are called on to find annually 475 million dollars to pay interest and redeem the principal sums borrowed by the United States for these purposes.—Reuter.

DR. TAGORE TO APPEAR ON SCREEN.

—:o:—

Film To Be Shot At Shantiniketan.

MEMBERS OF POET'S FAMILY TO PARTICIPATE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore will appear for the first time on the screen when he will play the leading part in the film version of the Poet's latest drama entitled "Tapati" to be produced by the British Dominion films, Limited, under the direction of Mr. Bhiren Gangopadhaya. Many members of Dr. Tagore's family as well as many of his students will take part in the film which will be shot at Santiniketan, Bolpur. The scenario has been written by Dr. Tagore himself. It is hoped that the picture (which it is estimated will extend over eight reels) will be ready before the new year.—A. P.

Nizam's Solicitude for Textile Industry.

—:o:—

RS. 45 LAKHS LOAN TO CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS.

"The Evening News" understands that "His Exalted Highness the Nizam has given a further debenture loan of Rs. 45 lakhs to Messrs. Currimbhay Ebrahim and Sons against the Osmanshai Mills in order to develop the textile industry in Hyderabad. The machinery of the Mathurdas Mills in Bombay will be bought for Rs. 12 lakhs and removed to Hyderabad.

ANOTHER APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

—:o:—

Hansraj on the Lesson of History.

PRESENT PEACE IS ONE OF DEATH!

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

Lalitkumar Mukerji, son of Mr. Harindra Krishna Mukerji, Advocate of Allahabad, and an M.Sc. student of the Residential University, Allahabad, who is the third approver, was examined today. He stated that in 1925 Bhupendranath Sanyal, a fellow student, informed him that Bhupendranath's brother, Sachindranath Sanyal had been arrested under the Bengal Ordinance. Witness was told by Bhupendranath that Sachindranath Sanyal had been arrested for espousing the cause of the country and therefore it was his duty to continue the mission of his brother. Witness offered to help Bhupendranath. As a result of the study of Bandi Jiwan by Sachindranath, witness became inclined to view the activities of revolutionaries sympathetically He learnt of the existence of a party whose objects were to collect arms, men and money and bring about armed revolution in the country.

THE WHITE AND YELLOW POWDERS.

Continuing his statement after lunch, Lalitkumar approver, stated that Bhupendranath once gave him a cardboard box containing white and yellow powders which appeared to be chlorate of potash and pigric acid. Bhupendranath enlisted the witness as a member of the Hindustan Republican Association. Witness met Jatindranath Sanyal, accused, at Bhupendranath's house. Bhupendranath was arrested in December 1925 in connection with the Kakori case. His brother Jatindranath Sanyal, accused, told witness that he was collecting funds for helping the families which were suffering as a result of the Kakori case. Lalitkumar contributed Rs. 3—to the fund. He made friends with Joykumar, accused, who was a student of the 3rd year in the same college in which he was studying. Later witness was introduced to Vijaykumar Sinha.

Lalitkumar had appeared as defence witness for Bhupendranath in the Kakori case.

The Court adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

At the resumed hearing of the Lahore "Conspiracy" case to-day Hansraj Vohra, the approver was further cross-examined. To the accused Bejoykumar Sinha, witness stated that the books, about fifty in number, which he distributed were the lives of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Sedition Committee Report, Mother Cry for Justice, etc. To a great extent he succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of students towards their activities and of the revolutionary parties. As proof thereof, he cited the interest which students are taking in the accused at present and their attending the court in large numbers.

STUDENTS KEPT OUT OF COURT.

Bejoykumar Sinha, at this stage, asked the court to record that no students were allowed as visitors in the Special Magistrate's court not only that day but ever since this approver was appearing in the witness box.

Witness admitted that he was told by his father that universal sympathy was being felt for the accused and wherever they were taken, they were greeted with enthusiastic cries. He stated that before December, 1928, there was no active revolution in the Punjab.

WHAT HE LEARNT FROM HISTORY.

Witness further stated that from the reading of Indian History, he realised that prolongation of peace under the present regime was a peace of death, and the people were loosing their stamina to stand on their own legs.

At this stage the court rose for lunch.

The Court reassembling after lunch, Bhagat Singh brought to the notice of the Court that they were asked to clear out of the dock at lunch time which meant serious inconvenience to them. The Magistrate promised to move the authorities in the matter

AIMS OF THE PARTY.

Continuing his cross-examination, Mr. Sinha elicited from the approver that it was not within his knowledge that the aims of the party were to terrorise the people. Witness thought when the Saunders Murder was committed the political atmosphere demanded some revenge for Lalaji's death and by murdering Saunders they were simply acting upto that demand.

The approver was next asked whether he still believed the emancipation of the country impossible by constitutional means. The Public Prosecutor objected to this question on the ground the law of evidence did not allow such a question on the matter of belief.

Shiv Varma the accused, said they wanted to gather from the witness whether there were differences in his political faith before and after turning approver.

At this the Government advocate addressing the Court said: "Will you check the accused? This question is merely to get publicity in the Press."

Mr. Sinha objected to the tone of the Government Advocate and said it amount to contempt of court. Subsequently, the Court ruled the question regarding faith out of order. The hearing concluded amidst laughter when Bhagat Singh corrected the Government Advocate who remarked: "Sinha is finished, saying that "Sinha is not finished. He has only finished his cross-examination."—Free Press.

RUSSO-CHINESE DISPUTE SETTLED.

Protocol Signed.

REORGANISATION OF RAILWAY.

U. S. Intervention Resented.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Moscow—The Russo-Chinese dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway has been settled, and a Protocol has been signed at Nikolsus Suriisk by Tsai-Yunshen, the Chinese Diplomatic Commissioner at Harbin, and Simanovsky, the Russian Diplomatic Agent, reorganising the administration of railway in strict conformity with the Peking and Mukden Agreements of 1924. Tsai-Yunshen has promised to dismiss Liu, Chairman of the Railway Board, and Simanovsky, in return, has promised to recommend other candidates for the Managership and Assistant Managership than Emshanov and Eismont, both of whom, however, may be given other positions on the Railway.—Reuter.

Soviet Resents U. S. Intervention.

Resentment at the United States' intervention in the Russo-Chinese dispute is expressed in the Russian reply to the French Note mentioned yesterday. The Russian reply states that the United States' move when direct negotiations have been started, cannot be regarded as a friendly act, and expresses amazement that the United States "which by its own desire, does not maintain official relations with Russia, should deem it possible to offer advice."

NO THIRD-PARTY INTERFERENCE WANTED.

The Soviet reply reiterates that the Sino-Russian conflict can only be settled by direct negotiations, and that the Soviet cannot admit interference by any third party. It contends that Kellogg Pact has not invested any State or group of States with the function of defender of the Pact.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S BUDGET PROPOSALS.

Increase in demands for Navy and War Department.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Washington.—President Hoover has asked the Congress for 3830 million dollars for Governmental use in the next fiscal year which is 145 millions less than the sum granted for the present year. The demand for the next fiscal year includes 380 millions for the Navy (an increase of 16 millions compared with the last year) and 466 millions for the War Department (an increase of three millions over the last year.) President Hoover states that the work on the two cruisers already laid down will be continued. Three cruisers and one aircraft carrier will be laid down late in the fiscal year 1930, and the remaining ten cruisers out of the fifteen authorised by the Act of 13th February 1929 will be commenced late in the fiscal year 1931. In view of the estimated surplus of 225 millions this year and 122 millions next year President Hoover recommends that taxes on the incomes in 1929 should reduced by 160 million dollars.—Reuter.

INDEMNITY BILL PASSES THIRD READING.

—:o:—

Mr. Baldwin Accepts Premier's Explanation.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Indemnity Bill (which seeks to regularise the position under which till recently there were seven Under-Secretaries in the Commons whereas by the old law the number should be limited to six). Premier MacDonald explained that the error rose through the creation of a new Under-Secretary for Dominions when the Dominions Office was detached from the Colonial Office. He recalled that Lord Palmerston had similarly blundered in 1864. Mr. Baldwin acknowledged that the error was one which he might have committed himself.—Reuter.

ELECTORAL REFORM COMMITTEE.

Lord Reading Asked To Join

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Lord Reading has been asked to join the electoral Reform Committee in place of Lord Hewart.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT AND AFTER.

Wanted Explicit Statement of Policy.

LORD READING'S LETTER TO MR. BENN.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Parliamentary debates on the Viceroy's announcement have given adequate conception of the pressure brought to bear on Mr. Wedgwood Benn to postpone the Viceroy's announcement. The Free Press of India is to-day able to give publicity to a communication which Lord Reading addressed to the Secretary of State for India on the eve of the Viceroy's announcement. The letter is self-explanatory. Lord Reading wrote:

"My dear Secretary of State—Ever since I left India it has been my earnest desire to give full support to the Government in its policy in regard to India and it is, therefore, with the greatest regret that I find myself at variance with Lord Irwin and you upon the pronouncement that it is intended to make on October 31st. By the courtesy of Lord Irwin and yourself I have had opportunities of presenting my views. Nevertheless I must return to the subject even at this late hour because of the serious consequences which, in my judgment, will ensue both here and in India from the proposed action.

The selection of this particular moment immediately after the return of the Viceroy from consultation with you and His Majesty's Government and when the Simon Commission is considering its report will lead Indians to the conclusion that the declaration imports a change of policy and brings to the final stage of constitutional development appreciably nearer in point of time. I am aware that both you and Lord Irwin maintain that the policy remains unchanged and that the pronouncement is made merely for the purpose of setting at rest doubts which have arisen in the minds of Indian politicians regarding the meaning of "Responsible Government" and the ultimate destiny of India within the Empire. I cannot but think that the Indian politicians will believe that the making of the declaration now and without waiting for the report of the Simon Commission is evidence of the new policy.

In order to obviate misconception and misinterpretation may I once more urge that a clear and explicit statement should be made in the pronouncement to the effect that the conditions and reservations in the declaration of 1917 and the preamble of the Government of India Act, 1919, continue in their full force. Failing a precise and unequivocal statement of this character I am convinced that misunderstanding will arise sooner or later in India and all experience shows that this danger should be most carefully avoided.

Effect in this country must, I fear, lead inevitably to serious political controversy which all parties have desired to exclude in relation to the constitutional position in India. The appointment of the Simon Commission and the selection of its members from the three political parties with the assent of Parliament led to the general understanding that all questions relating to the constitutional development of India should be postponed until the Commission presented its report. For the course you are now proposing to take you have failed to obtain the support of the Liberal Party and I have reason to believe of the Conservative Party. So far as I am aware the Simon Commission has not given its assent. Nevertheless it is intended as I gather to proceed immediately and to make a declaration which must be regarded as of capital importance; otherwise it seems inconceivable that Government should persist in the face of opposition it has met.

Whatever may be the effect of the Government action in India there can be no doubt that in this country and in Parliament there will be an end to the general understanding above-mentioned.

I would beg of you again to consider whether in these circumstances it would not be more to the advantage of India that no action of the character proposed should be taken until after the Simon Commission has reported and Parliament and the country are in possession of their conclusion and advice.—Sd. Reading."—Free Press Beam Service.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8

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